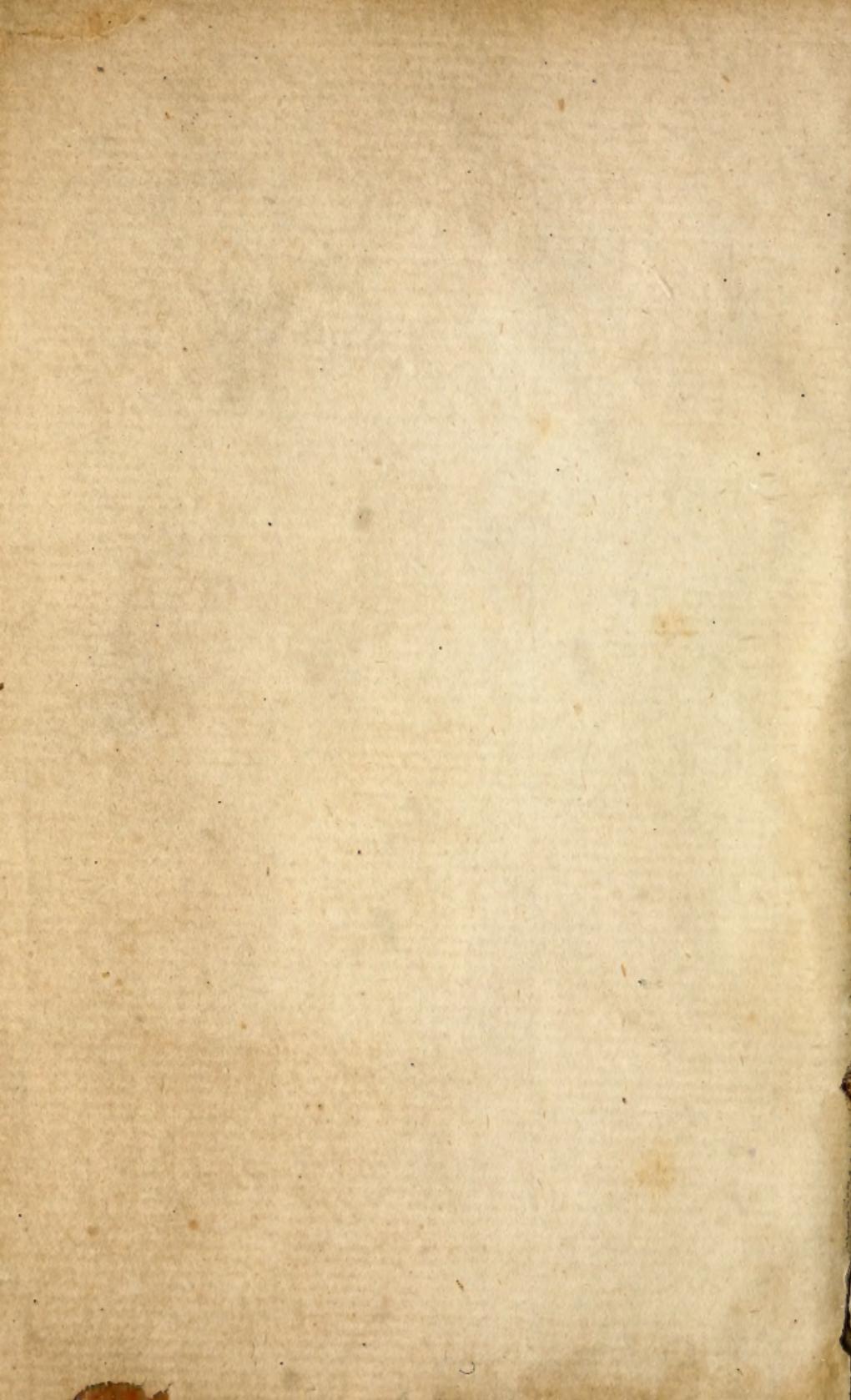




Mr Robert Gray Raine

Mr. Parsons
get lathe
For last of - equal
one Cobras & the
Lath double -

Mr. Blaikie



The property of
Monmouth College
Donated by
Alex. Blackie
Boston
June 16th
1876. 3

1835-

Agreeably to an appointment from the Committee of Missions, of the Associate Reformed Synod of the West, I after making some necessary arrangements, left Cincinnati, on the 22nd of April for St Louis, Mo. During night we had a pleasant passage and reached Louisville Ky, (a distance of 145 miles) in 12 hours.

On the 23rd of April, I for an hour or two had an opportunity of surveying the city. Here the rich & the poor meet together, and man sells man, for money.

Persons of all shades of colour
are here discovered, from a jet
black, to the pure white. Some
of their public buildings are
handsome while a few at least
appeared delapidated. The
population is said to be nearly
15,000. The plan of the City is regu-
lar and pleasant, yet the
site is low, and I think often
unhealthy. Nearly opposite
to the City, the falls of the
Ohio, obstruct the navigation.
Here for two miles a variety of
Islands appear, while the bed
of the River is a continued bed
of limestone. After writing &

posting a letter to my parents,
I left Louisville about noon.
We spent nearly four hours in pas-
sing the Locks of the Canal (4
in number,) by which Boats pass
the neighbouring rapids.
This delay was caused in
part by another Boat having
entered immediately before
us, and partly by the employ-
ment of Slave for free labour.
The same amount of man-
& labour, I feel persuaded
would have been done upon a
similar set of Locks in New
York State in little over half
the time.

about two millions of dollars.
Our Boat (about 200 tons) paid
eighty dollars three locks, 0749 got
at 4 P. M. we left the locks &
with steam and current moved
at about 12 miles per hour, pas-
sing some small Towns and
villages such as New Albany.
24th of April. we passed the
mouth of the Wabash and
Shawnee Town. On the North-
side of the River, we passed,
and saw a cave in the huge
rocks, which occasionally form the
line the shore, in which a band
of River pirates had formerly
lived, by murdering the crews;

and robbing the Boat & orask
descending the River. After receiv-
ing the Wabash, the Cumberland,
and the Tennessee River, the Ohio
becomes more majestic, and
probably nearly a mile wide.
The Banks are generally either
bold prominent bluffs of rock
or low alluvial bottom which
frequently overflows. The cottage
system, so far as the rear ground
builds generally, as the style
of architecture on the Banks
of the River in this region.

During the morning of the
25th we experienced one of those
sudden storms not uncommon

on the Western waters which
alarmed some of our passengers
not a little. at 5 A.M.
I had a view of the "Father
of Waters" the majestic
Mississippi as we left the
mouth of the Ohio, and entered
the muddy waters of the com-
bined Mississippi and Miss-
ouri. Our course and progress
now changed. Instead of 12 mil-
ls. per hour down we could make
but six up, so much easier is
it to move with the current.
Truly this is a dangerous stream.
Bees of the largest size, per-
sunk are perpetually, assis-

the Changeable current in increasing the dangers of navigation we still continued to have. Steady.

upon our left hand for solid shores are legalized Characters in Missouri. This River is in some respects a contrast to the Ohio, especially in its ever varying currents.

It is much more rapid in its motion and when breaking through the heaps of driftwood, and islands of sand it presents no friendly appearance to the Boat. Now. On our passage up we passed a few paltry French villages such as St. Genevieve in Mo.

On the Ill. side we passed the

American bottome which is
so filled with the poison com-
monly called the Milk sickness
in the country that few persons
have the courage to reside on
it. From the mouth of this to St
Louis is called 200 miles.
Having obtained repeated as-
surances from Captain Butler
that I should have liberty to
preach on the Sabbath, I for the
first time continued my jour-
ney upon the Lord's day, but I
do not think I shall often per-
petrate the same crime.

26th On Sabbath there was lan-
ding and reloading of pas-

dangerous, shipping and launching
bright, taking wood on board
for the passage, and altho' there
was more order than on some
other Boats yet it was difficult
one. At 10. A. M. I agreeably
to intention preached in the
cabin to which as many of the
deck passengers as pleased to
attend were invited. From the
noise and jarring of the Boat
which was increased by the fire
men designedly to annoy us, I
found it hard to address my
audience. Among the deck pass-
engers a Marine who uttered
d after ward expressed

great satisfaction at the in-
struction communicated. He ap-
peared to be among the poor to
whom the Gospel is preached.
Some others appeared attentive.
I did not much admire the
meanness and shyness of the
Captain on the occasion. I had
great difficulty to prevail upon
a member of the Associate Ch.
who was a passenger to lend me
a ring. It is unwillingly done
from a dread of the curse of
intimacy, communion, or occasional
singing. The remainder of this
Sabbath ran to waste.

About 2. P. M. I was called

by the clock to the cabin door
I speak to some deck passengers
who was desirous to see me.

I there found a young man I believe
a blacker with with an epistle
which he presented with a grin
and an air of self importance.

Upon opening the communication
I found an attempt at poetry
in a few doggerel lines in which
I was called a "presenting fellow."
The front of my offering, ready
as this, I had on the Saturday
presented a young girl (probably
about 16 years of age) with a
copy of the Shorter Catechism
which fully believe she had

Never before seen, and I must now receive my castigation. This beardless youth had been into hear me preach, and as he believed in the no storms of John Wesley, so far as he knew anything, he prevailed upon a young (a son of a certain Doctor in Law) who was dogging about this self-important little town, to attempt some ridicule on the Sabbath day. This young dame discovered had been a boarder with some of the young abolitionists at one time of Lane Seminary, and had received from some of them a copy of a small

work on abolition by a Boston
lady. It had been inscribed by
a certain Mr Dresler, to Miss
Mitchell by her brother in our
Lord Jesus Christ; yet I
think it quite probable that
if she could repeat the Ten
Commandments. So the young
blacksmith I made no reply, as
it would
have proved a satisfaction to
him to have noticed him in any
way. The youth who wrote it was
said to be a Student of Marion
College in Mo. He had at least
as much importance as any
other boy on the boat, and I only
require a small acquaintance.

with grammar, when he next attempts by poetical effusions to vindicate his "gentle young lady" from such an intolerable insult, as the offer of the best book of merely human composition under heaven.

It is a precarious period in human life when youth in their teens are cutting their wisdom teeth, and well would it prove for many of them if they should tarry at Jericho, till their beards are grown!

About 5. P.M. we reached St. Louis. Hundreds of idle people ran to the shore and the ap-

mettched most of the meetings
to see and witness. The stores
were generally shut but the dog-
walks were open in all quarters
and increasing crime and misery.
In the evening I went to hear

the Presbyterians, so called.

I heard a Mr Denney of the 2nd
Church, a thorough-paced New-
England man from the East.

27th April. I paid \$2.62 for
my passage. Called on Mr Jonathan
Thomas, with whom I had
lived during my stay in St. Louis.
During the afternoon I surveyed a
part of the city. Before the
court then in session I heard

Some delicate questions pro-
posed to a female witness by
a lawyer.

April 28th. I today visited the
new Catholic Chapel. It is sum-
ptuous and splendid, but not
so large as I expected. It is
dedicated to Sancto Endomico.
While in it, I was amused
with the observations of a couple
of backwoodsmen (who appear
to have weathered 57, or more win-
ters), and the little Irish sexton.
The picture of St Patrick they
called a Turnard, as his
beard was long, at which par-
dy became enraged, & began

narrating the snake killing
exploits of his tutelary saint,
until he talked him off back
halfway to good humour.
To them, the little crucifixes
were objects of curiosity,
and they continued to call some
of the pictures the likenesses
of Indians, until they had near-
ly worn out their welcome.
Near the Baptismal font a
painting is said to represent
the River Jordan. If so, this great
est of the "waters of Israel"
is a mere brook, and in ca-
pable of of great "swellings".
The interior of the church is in
complete, but the Epis is

not yet finished. Five Bells
from Papal Europe are provided
killing all the devils beyond
the Rocky mountains on all
Saints day. Three of them weigh
about 3600 lbs each, and two
are less. The followers of the
Beast cajoled the Ameri-
can Government out of about
\$600, of duty upon these Bells,
when they were imported, if I
am rightly informed.

The Chapel contains (says the
septon) 300 seats holding perhaps
four persons each. The old
Chapel has been recently burnt
beneath it a ~~grave~~ cell

about eight or ten feet square
and six or eight feet deep re-
mains still closed to observation.
The walls of it are strong, and
I should perform almost
half a penance to know whether
it was erected as a place of
confinement for the dead or for
the living. In my opinion it was
erected to subdue heretics, who
do not fully comply with all
the wishes of the Shortly An-
dres. The similarity between
his place and Montreal is con-
siderable, such as narrow streets,
French Pounds and Savitarba-
rian Counterances. The City

however becoming American-
ized especially in the rear part
I today ascended to the Capota
of the Court House which
affords the finest prospect
and view that can be at present
obtained. From this the view
of the City River and surrounding
country is excellent. In the City
with a population of perhaps five
thousand, there are two Presby-
terian Churches, an Episcopal
and Methodist Church, and the
Catholic Chapel. North West of
the City the St. Louis College
is located, a Semitical School
which would probably now

not be tolerated in any part
of Europe unless beside the
bigtoe of the Pope. In the
Court House a variety of the
most obscene expressions are
scared upon the walls by the
city blackguards. Morality
but especially religion is at
a low ebb h[er]. From conversa-
tion with some religious pro-
fessors I find that almost
the total population of profess-
ing Protestants are in the dead
sleep of Arminianism.

This evening attended a pray-
ing meeting of tract distributors
where some extravagant things

were uttered, and some quaint
Eastern prayers were offered.

29th April. I today bought a pony
saddle and bridle for \$ 51. & blan-
ket &c \$ 2.25. making a total of \$ 53.25.
A travelling Manegeire was
now exhibiting in the City.

30th As I went to Post office
I heard there for the first time
soldrires concluding a bargain
about some man of like pas-
sions with them selves. The sel-
ler of course was expatiating
on the good properties and in-
chanical attainments of the
negroe, and ~~of course~~ demanding
a full price for his

yellow mortal, with whom
I must yet stand at the
judgment seat of Christ.

That slaves is a bitter draught
to appearance of the country
for they are doomed to labour
themselves contrated with that of a free
state abundantly shew'd.

When man drives man, and he
drives the brutes, you would pity
the oxen and the horses, and
declare, that the "tender mercies
of the wicked are cruel".

After making my necessary pur-
chases and arrangements I cross-
ed the muddy River. At first
the two rivers, the Mississippi

and Missouri send out their
waters in juxtaposition for
twenty miles before they fully
mingle, but at this time the
entire river is coloured by
the Missouri, which always
"casts out mire and dirt".

The ferry on this River is a disgrac-
ful monopoly. One individual ob-
tained the sole right on the St
Louis side in perpetuity, and has
procured the land on the River
side for miles, so that all com-
petition is prevented. He has how-
ever sold two-thirds of his right
to the City of St Louis, and the Cor-
poration of that place may yet
buy him out, to prevent the

citizens of Western Illinois is
from passing the Con. road ~~Co~~ of
Illa. Upon those who attend the
market, and who visit St Louis
on business, this Ferry is a consider-
able tax. A foot passenger pays
2 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents & a man & horse 25-
In the Illa no tide the land
is low and unhealtif. A small
village, near the Ferry, bears the
stamps of delapidation. A few
few French "habitants" are
enclosed, but a groggy sign
on the road 18 Edw. d. will be
in Madison Co. and was rather
unusually a sign & and not
properly directed, which often

led me a few miles astray.
After proceeding nearly a mile
from the River I for the first
time saw a Western Prairie.
The solitude and grandeur
the scene at first attracted
my attention. It appeared to
extend from near the River
Eastward for six or eight
miles, while toward the
and South it was difficult
to fix its limits. Having taken
a long road, I travelled
several miles in this fertile
desert, where neither stump
nor stone obstructed my
progress, and where in the

distances upon the bluff of so
called for highlands I could
discover some dwellings, and
in distant parts of the Prairie
numerous of cattle and horses
grazing, or according to Western
ethnology following the
range. Delighted with the beauty
of the scene, and pleased with
the docility and strength of my
recently obtained pony, I continued
to bound across the plains, al-
most at a lope to discover
how I could reconcile my
mind with a region which ap-
peared to have underwent, for
generations, cultivation by the
hands

hand of man, and yet was evidently only a varied display of the grandeur of the operation of Nature. At times my course would be intercepted by a small lake or large pond, and again by small groves of hazel bushes which vegetate luxuriantly in these untroubled solitudes.

As the afternoon was pleasant, I did not hasten to leave the Prairie and found myself abundantly employed in surveying the bountiful effusion of herbs and flowers raised by the plastic hand of Nature in these luxuriant wilds which reminded me forcibly of

the language of the Poet,
full many a flower is doomed
to bud unseen, and waste its
fragrance in the desert air."
Several species of flowers are now
beginning to expand, and in the
lamps of trees, which are found
, and generally surround the low
prairies, the wild plum and
other trees were nearly in full
blaze, ^{the fragrance of} which to a word when
it became somewhat insipid
scent. After spending an hour
or two without concern about my
journey, I observed that night
was rapidly approaching, which
induced me to consult my map

and shape my course more
directly towards Edwardsville,
and which, as the sun was then in the
west, I was enabled to do with-
out difficulty. In my course I had
not proceeded far until I found
a "habitant" at a pond watch-
ing wild geese with his rifle.
He informed me that towards
evening they would come from the
bluff, to frequent the lakes & ponds.
He kindly set me upon the proper
"trail" to the nearest house upon
the Stage Road, where I received
proper information concerning my
journey. I was at a loss to con-
jecture why such fertile soil
so near a regular Market

as neglected and uncultivated,
the season afterwards
discovered. I passed the only
hour upon the road, at which I
afterward was glad, for it
proved to be one of doubtful reputa-
tion. Having travelled till dark
I turned aside according to the
custom of the Country to the nearest
farmhouse, the residence
of a thoroughbred backwoods
man, Colonel Judy. After some
parley with his bettahalf I found
I could obtain lodgings for the night
but my pony must fare scantily.
Having no choice, I became a
lodger, and to discover his "man-
ner of life", especially as it

regarded religion, I entered into conversation with him, while supper was preparing. About family, game, and stock; Indians, Milk sickness, wolf hunting & panther shooting he could relate the adventures, exploits and possessions of I. myself, but some of the questions proposed to peevish Jonah, and Conscience in this nation, "what is thy country, and of what people art thou?" he could not readily answer.

He knew that he had been 40 years in that vicinity, but from what people he was descended he could not conveniently tell. Tho' he had a large family wife,

yet he appeared careless about
eliging his attendants. He readily gave
me permission to perform family
worship before retiring. After
the lamp was extinguished I was
engaged with the occupations
of his partner, calling their negro
lad Reuben to strike a light and
count the children, for he thought
one of them was missing.

This notice of domestic matters I
should scorn to mention, if it were
not for its rarity, and from the
fact, that this was the second
prolific wife, which, from his
own account, had brought the
colonel ten children. He was
now afflicted with palsy, and
had left it to his wife to apply

as I was afterwards informed
had lost his former wife and
oldest son with that myster-
ious disease, the Mithlickness.
It is quite prevalent in all
that extensive tract of coun-
try called the Ameriean bottom.
I was pleased to find, that the
colonel had several of his Chil-
dren some miles from home, at
school.

May 1st / 85. After paying the
usual amount for my lodgings
I proceeded the remaining 2
miles to Edwardsville, where
I waited to feed my horse and
to give for the travellers in the
old path. Dissappointed in
the matter from the account

ended, an itinerating preacher
last year, I was about to proceed
at this late day of the week to
Econville in Bond Co. 35 miles
distant to spend the Sabbath, but
on my journey, three miles
from the village providentially
met with Mr. Mrs. Boyd & Mr.
Daniel Hamilton, who not only
received me with a hearty
welcome but mentioned to me
the state of religious matters
in that vicinity. I returned to
the village with Mr Boyd &
proceeded to ascertain if they
could procure the Court House
for the Sabbath, which we did.
I then proceeded about

five miles north and spent the
night with Mr. J. A. Lauter a
I find that during the Month of
April I have travelled about
Eight hundred Miles, preached
Nine sermons while my expenses
have been about \$15.36⁴ beside
hundred to the amount of \$60.87²
May 2nd Called on two or three friends
and returned to Mr. Hamiltons.
3rd Lord's day. I spent altogether a
pleasant day. I preached twice
in the Court House 680 or 100 persons.
After dinner I was invited to lodge
with Mr. Street Esq. formerly from
Charleston S.C. In the evening I
was annoyed with pain in

of the Sabbath by many idle persons and travellers. As a young man, agreeably to his Master's directions, was putting his open hand on his shoulder to admonish him to remember that it was the Sabbath day, to which he replied, "the devil it is." When I continued my admonition, I was told by him to save my own soul, and never mind him."

4th. I find that probably ten or twelve individuals might here unite with us if we expedient to form a society, or organize a church. I received from D. A. Larkins an Esq. \$2.25. for the Missionary fund. After dining at Mr. Hamill's

and calling at Mr. Beard's, I proceeded on my journey about 18 miles and lodged with a Mr. Piee, where I had worship in the evening. On this journey I had to cross some Prairie, after another. 5th Crossing a beautiful Prairie I called upon a Mr. Carson a Member of the Associate Church where I was kindly received & heartasted. About five miles lies here belonging to the Associate Church. After leaving Mr. C. I found I had forgotten my umbrella which not a little annoyed me, but I felt unwilling to return after it 17 miles. At Greenville I called on a Mr. B. The a County town it is a

poor delapidated village.
It is expected to a place more rapidly,
so soon as the National road in
that vicinity is located. Exp. \$25.
Leaving Greenville, I proceeded to
Hillsboro in Montgomery Co. Md., or
near Greenville. I found the only
society of old School Qu. S. Presby-
terians which I have discovered yet in
the far West. They are under the
pastoral care of the Rev. Mr. Stewart
who labored between there and
Vaud about 18 miles distant.
In this vicinity I could discover none
who were friendly to the A. R. Church.
Hillsboro seems to be quite "Yankee-
ified." My landlord was from "Yankee-
land" and a good deal of Boston

of Boston. He permitted me to conduct worship in his family on the morning of the 6th of May I had to pay 75 for my supper bed and poney. In this village there are a Society of Lutherans and another of N. T. Presbyterians who have a brick meetinghouse. The Agent for Military lands who came from Back of Boston but is now rich resides here.

Leaving Hillsboro I proceeded to Carterville the County town of Macaupin. It was with some difficulty that I could obtain breakfast owing to the scarcity of provisions. At the second house which

Preached after crossing the Prai-
rie. I succeeded in getting a
littlepone and pork and ^{an} egg or
two and some bitter coffee.

At Calixville I waited to feed my
horse and make some inquiries
about the state of religion in that
vicinity. It is a new and small
place, and I should suppose it
religious. As I was anxious to pro-
ceed to Springfield before Sabbath
I left Calixville in the afternoon
for Macoupin point and travel-
led about 16 miles when night overtook
me and compelled me to remain
upon that side of the Prairie
which in this place is twelve

or more miles wide. As a sign
post presented itself with the pic-
ture of a two story house in fly-
ing in the air. I repaired to the
old log cabin, where I was shown
into the Bar room as my Cham-
ber for the night. The Bar was
formed by two or three pine
logs. ^{river} A ^{driven} dove into the
wall and a board laid upon
them, on which the usual
implements found in doggeries
were placed. It was a box set
against the main building in
a sloping position, with a pine
place in one end and a bed
in the other and was I think

about ten feet square. This
was the common thoroughfare.
The master done for the night
as a talkative fellow who bore
a strong resemblance to a creole.
I found him a perpetual talker.
In conversation at Supper, I
inquired what religious denom-
ination, if any, had worship
in that vicinity. He said they
were many of them Baptists
but he was not well enough
acquainted with their prin-
ciples to tell ^{as far as} what they were.
When I indulged my inclination
in the custom of the country by
offering him to that society

of religionists he belonged? I received for answer from him the following declaration. "I am a Christian, I belong to no sect in particular, but if I were to join any, I should join the Roman Catholics!" I soon found that instruction upon him would be lost, yet I endeavored to have worship with his family. This they all avoided but himself, one son and an aged negro. Among the traps in his basement I discovered an old Bible the exterior of which bore the marks of age, but when opened I found it quite to clean

for a book which had been
forty years from the press.
It however was employed as a
register, tho' it had been but
little read. Not only were the
black leaves which usually
are bound between the documents
written to the full, but
others had been inserted, for
the purpose of recording not
only the issue of some couple
of white people -
but also the offspring of
some of their negroes.

One page was filled with
"Sarah's Children," and an-
other with "Anna's Children"
together with their respect-
ive ages, and a Catalogue of

of price &c. One Boy for example
the eleven years of age was ad-
valued at \$200, and others
in proportion. This part of the
Book was evidently most worn
for it probably was already
reckoned by which to compute
their wealth. The sum total
of their negroes would shew
how rich they were in souls.
I dread that the volume will
prove a sorrowful possession
to the previous and pre-
sent proprietors in the day
of Judgment. Truly the slave
holder, and master is more
brutish than any man &c &c

27th May. Finding the heat of the
weather to be little worth, and desir-
ous to reach Springfield, I set off
across the Prairie by or before 6
A. M. After travelling two or three miles
a slight shower commenced but
I did not think of returning until
it became dark and I found my-
self well drenched. As I became
wet I thought it best to continue
my journey in hopes of more plea-
sant weather but in this I was
disappointed, for the storm sud-
denly became violent the lightnin-
g incessant, and the thunder ap-
palling. Soon the lightning be-
came brilliant, and very close

to my path, at times it appeared to discharge upon the very road. Once or often it struck so near as to make my pony bolt from the trail and attempt to run at random as the Rain. I would then have been glad to have found one friendly bee to share with me the dangers to which I was exposed from the electric fluid. Finding by the almost incessant discharges of lightning that my danger was not decreasing less, I then pressed my pony through the increasing mud towards the nearest wood. An hour and forty minutes

after leaving the loquacious Cal-
bon, I found myself beside a com-
fortable fire in the dwelling of a
kindly Kentuckian who shewed
me every kindness which my situa-
tion demanded. The storm still
raged for an hour or two with
abated fury. Before reaching
the house my clothes almost
without any exception were sa-
turated with water, while my
saddlebag with their contents
were completely soaked.

After two or three hours of
toasting over a good fire my
landlord informed me that
a Mr Wallace from Worcester

lived within a mile or two. I lost but
little time in visiting him, and after a
little conversation I agreed to preach at
his house that evening. While the
heat of man deviceth his way the
Lord directeth his steps, otherwise
should not now have had an
interview with Mr. Geo. Wallace.
He left Rawdon N. S. before 1820
and has a year or two since
joined a small Society of Gen. A.
Presbyterians in the South part of
the same Co. where he lives, A Brother
of his lives a mile or two distant,
and is a Cumberland Presbyterian.
8th May. I rec'd from Mr. L. W. \$1.00
He accompanied me to Springfield

where I lodged with Bro Lindsey
one of our Elders.

9th I visited the village, called on
L. Forqueray & J. Lamb, and made
arrangements for preaching in the C.
House on Sabbath. This is a growing
village but perhaps not so eligi-
bly situated as it might have been.
A considerable body of open Prairie
lies off to the South. In it beside a
Court House and Gaol are a Presby-
terian meeting house & School; a Campbellite
& Methodist meeting house.

10th. Lord's day. Went a mile to the
village and preached twice in the
filthy Court House. It is truly a
wile place, and in this village

the Sabbath is awfully profane
Even in the house at meeting the
lads could not refrain from whitt-
ting sticks. I observed not a few dan-
dies strutting through the mud and
guttuups. Sabbath not so pleasantly spent.

11th I spent in Springfield & vicinity.
I could find but few members here.
12th I left Springfield & after travelling
nine or ten miles I preached at the
house of Mr Peter Anteman.

Among my audience I had a Meth-
odist & Compt. and Pestle - Preacher.
13th I pursued my journey towards Jackson-
ville, and after dining with a Mr Rob-
ertson I reached Mr John Lauries
of Birthwood four miles S. of East

of Jacksonville in the evening.
I now continued to spend the re-
mainder of this month in the vicinity,
in visiting not only some of the fami-
lies belonging to our Society but others.
17th Sabbath I preached at 11. A. M.
at the house of Mr. P. B. Barland,
and in the afternoon at the Court
House in Jacksonville. Here the Sab-
bath is much professedly open stores &c &c
24th I preached at the house of Mr. Park
and at Mr. Barland's to attentive, people.
During the week days I preached twice
in the Henderson Settlement in Derby
Barries. I found the members some
of them at least in an unpleasant
situation by some sort of bitterness."

During this week, I preached in a small settlement about six miles S.E. of Jacksonville. On Monday of this week I went about nine miles S.E. ofsville to attend a W. S. P. Camp Meeting.

On my way as I asked for information I was told by an individual who had attended yesterday, that they had last evening "opened the door, but they had ^{not} then called up mousers."

At 11 A.M. I reached the ground. Dr. Nelson of western notoriety was then addressing them and concluded soon afterwards. On the ground six double Camp-sage erected. These were furnished with beds & chairs, looking glasses, teakettles and bacon.

over. They now had been together since
Wednesday or Friday last. After an in-
termission of fifteen minutes service
again commenced, but it was suspended
for a time on by the rain. From 150 to 180
persons were present, but according
to their own account above 200 had
communicated yesterday. They were
allowed to partake Methodists,
Baptists, and others who were in good
standing in their own churches. After
all I cannot believe that 200 com-
municated there for from the appear-
ance of the ground the seats and the
accounts of others there were not double
as many in attendance on Sabbath
as on Monday. Very few joined them

for the first time. In "getting up" this
"Revival" they must have in some way
not done it Justice or the excite-
ment would have been greater.
I hope that such things will soon
have an existence only in name
among Presbyterians, and that they
will return in an orderly manner to
their respective dwellings, or those
of their friends, during night on
Sacramental seasons.

31st May. Sabbath. I preached at Mr
Pastorad's, and in the Court House.
Jacksonville contains a N. S. Pres-
and
A Methodist meeting house and a
Cofel and an Independent building.
During the month of May, I have

travelled about 300 miles, preached fifteen times, Reck for the Muddy found \$14.33 $\frac{1}{2}$. while my expenses were \$3.25. Alas! I have done but little.

June 3rd After making some preparatory arrangements I left Mr. W. M. Graham's hotel of Jack Louisville for Warren Co. After calling at a Mr. Shaver, I proceeded to Beardstown on the Illinois River, and reached Rushville in Kentucky in the evening. There I met with the Rev. W. Frazer of the Gen. A. S. Pres. who with some of his people was called there as a witness in a case of murder which was now in trial in that village, the crime was per-

perated in the adjoining Co.
In Donegal in which Prov. Reside
Beaure of his Eldes, an intelligent
man I was informed that there
are only four old Ch. Pres in this
State south of Vandalia Pres.
Stewart, Ewing, Brich, & Fraser.
On my journey today I discorssed
a Troop of land Speculators
proceeding toward Quincy to
attend the sales, on the 15th.
A Mr. W. A. St. J. P. officiating Pres
June 4th I proceeded 11 miles for
Breakfast & crossed the La Moine
River. At 9 A.M. I continued my
journey through Prairies and Wds.
of timber, and by wrong direction

wandered several miles out of my way.
Much of the scenery today was delightful. The distant woodland re-
winds the wanderer with the Prairie
of the shore as it appears at sea.
About 1 past 5 P.M. I succeeded
in reaching an inhabited house
but could there obtain no provisions,
I then visited a second. The old
lady informed me that they had
neither flour nor meal in the house
but she would let me have some con-
(Five pence worth)
After obtaining a pipe worth, which
I carried in my pocket handker-
chief, I sett off to look for some vi-
tauls. I succeeded in a rough
way at the next house, and
after-

refreshing myself and pony I
proceeded five miles farther to
a Mr. Smiths, said to be the only
person who could keep my horse
for the night in that vicinity.
I had today travelled out of Wyo-
ming through a part of Hancock Co.
At Smiths I could find nothing
for my pony
but Prairie grass and a little
green wheat. I passed two fa-
milies where I stopped at 6 P.M.
who had no Bible in their houses.
I think they were from Tennessee.
June 5th After travelling about 11
miles through woods, sloughs
and Prairies I reached the
dwelling of B. F. Hatch Esq.

with whom I had previously been
acquainted in St. John's St. Bruden-
wick, where I was joyfully receiving
Breakfast and dinner properly
cooked we now take a luxury
indeed. He lies within three miles
of Port Edwards or Wausau on
the Miss. River. I think with six
or seven thousand dollars at
command, he might have loca-
ted to greater advantage else-
where, tho' his opinion is different.
After dinner I continued my journey
but for want of proper direction wan-
dered six or more miles out of my
road so that I had to seek lod-
gings only nine miles from Wausau.

I had this evening again to get some
corn and carry it with me, and when
I found lodgings I then had to mount
Prairie grass for my pony myself.
In the morning I had to pay my host
half a dollar for my accommodation,
Signed 6th June
In the morning an Illinois shower
or a violent thunder storm came
on which detained me until past
8 o'clock. I then travelled 16 miles
when I was again detained 4 hours
by another dash of hail and rain.
At 3 P.M. I had still 25 miles to
travel to reach South Henderson
where my appointment for Sab-
was made, and from the infor-
tion which I recd respecting the creek

I was quite disengaged.
at 4 past 3. I set out and after wa-
king four or five considerable streams
performed the last 25 miles of my

journey in less than five hours.

7th Lord's day. I preached twice to
an attentive audience in a large
Barn belonging to W. Daniell Esq
I then made appointments for to-
morrow & Thursday and Sabbath &
Monday next. The rain today was
very heavy and disagreeable.

8th At $\frac{1}{4}$ before Eleven I preached &
after service took some steps prepar-
atory to the organization of a church.
21 applications were made: most
of them sought admission by ex-
amination.

I continued the examination until 4 P.M.
The applicants appeared humble, and
desirous of instruction.

June 9th I lost in conversation &c
10th I rode to the Cedar Creek 15 miles
11th Reached there, and proceeded as
on Monday to examination &c
14th I preached at the Sharon meeting
house, a small building erected by
our people, without glass rails or
a hanging door, and having no floor but
the Prairie sod. I trust that we
enjoyed his presence, who dwelt not
not in temples built with hands.
15th I returned to the Jamison
settlement, preached, and presided
at the election of Elders. On the
Reca a few more applications.

16th Left that settlement and travelled 25 miles. In that distance I had to carry my saddle & saddle bags across a creek on a log and get a friend to swim his own horse and mine through the creek.

The streams were now unusually full and crossing some of them with my pony was neither pleasant nor safe. Having met two persons they advised me not to attempt to cross the Prairie 46 miles of that night, as the water in the sloughs would drown my pony. It was however too late to collect the few neighbours for sermon. They are about ^{families} 8 or 10 in that vicinity, mostly Methodists. Few if any persons in that vicinity are

under proper religious influence.
17th June. After a ride of 25 miles I
reached the dwelling of B. F. Marsh
where I spent the remainder of
the day in examining the catechizing
of the Refo Dutch Church, conversa-
tion &c. In this County, Hancock
the first place of worship to be erected
is catholic, near Venice at the lower
rapids of the Miss. In this County
the population is sparse and the Prai-
ries large. The mass of the popula-
tion are Yankees & Kentuckians.

18th. The weather was now oppressively warm. I today continued my jour-
ney to Quincy in Adams Co. 34 miles.
A little afternoon I came to the Big
Creek or Jackson's River where I

had to take my saddle and saddle bags into a canoe, and pay a man 25 cents for letting me over, allowing me to swim my pony alongside. Owing to the rapidity of the stream, and the large quantity of wood both floating and fast, it was a dangerous undertaking. About 2 P.M. I halted to dine and bait my pony at the house of a Tennesseean family who appeared to have seen better days, and of whom one of the ladies I was informed was a R. Catholic. There are some English infidels in that vicinity. I reached Fairly in time to view

and village and then to proceed
about 3 miles to the house of
Mr. D. Shaw. The River is here nearly
a mile wide, the water of a dark
brown, and the bottoms were now
covered to their greatest depth
in some places for five or six
miles. The sale of Congress Island
had now drawn numbers of
spectators and others to the vil-
lage, which stands upon a high
bank of the River. The mercury
stood at 90° this afternoon in
the shade. In the evening a heavy
storm appeared to pass away to
the N. East. Going to my appoint-
ments at La Grangeville I could
not now wait to preach in

their vicinity tho' solicited by the
Shaw family who belong to our
Chur ch. Tho' the Cholra was
just before this period in Quincy
and I met one of our people
returning with ^{it} to Warren Co, yet
I was providentially preserved.

19th. I left Quincy for Morgan Co.
and came about 45 miles.

Almost my whole journey to-
day lay upon the dividing ridge
& a good deal of it through
what is called barren in this
country. On my journey I had
an opportunity of observing a
bird charmed by a snake.
The bird appeared to be of

the

bluebird species so called
in this Country, and the snake
of a large size called the Bull
snake. The snake lay across
the road perfectly still, while
the bird appeared in complete
distress fluttering, with its
feathers erect, and chirping
in a very plaintive manner.

As it descended it appeared
much agitated and moved
horizontally still approaching
the ground. From its ap-
pearance I believe it would
have soon been destroyed if
my horse before I could check
his motion had not started

the snake. The poor bird ap-
peared much fatigued.

In my ride today I passed a
small congregation of Dunkard
baptists and a scattered
mixed people of several false
creeds, beside a few behavers in
original sin & native depravity.

I was informed by the way that
a man in that vicinity had com-
mitted Murder when drunk &
was now held on a bail of
\$800 or \$1,000 to appear for
trial. I could discover none of
our people in this region.

20th. A heavy frost was felt this
morning over much of the country

My hands became disagreeably cold
in holding the bridle. About
five miles from the Ill. River I
passed a small village called
Griggsville the inhabitants of
which I was informed were chiefly
from the N.E. States. About 10-
I crossed the Ill. River at Phillips
Ferry. It was then brim full and
^{there is} about 500 yards wide. ^{cents} _{12½ per}
Some cholera then existed a few
miles above. From the River to the
Bluff is 4 or 5 miles to the village
of Osville, which I passed on
my journey to the Union Prairie.
After passing a small ~~whiskey~~
village called Bethel, I at
4 P.M. reached the house of

Mr. Milner, and in two or three hours after met with Mr. Park the other Miss. appointed by our Synod to this region. Our meeting was a mutual pleasure. I had now been absent from this settlement six hours less than 17 days and during that period I have travelled about 340 miles, preach'd seven times beside catechizing the children.

21st - Lord's day. I as usual preached twice in two settlements six miles apart, and afterwards appointed our fast day in preparation to the Sacrement of the supper on next Sabbath. Mr. Park preached today in the Presbyterian meeting

house in Jacksonville, where
his services were well received
the some appeared ready to
say "Can any good thing come
out of Nazareth?"

22nd Mr Parks proceeded to visit
a friend from Kentucky who lay 11
miles from Jacksonville sick with
the fever. I today went five or six miles
S.W. of the village to visit some friends.

23rd Called on Mr Agnew, ventice
a sister to R. Bishop, D.D. of Oxfon
this, who while I was gone at
Warren Co. had lost through her son
within a few days of each other by con-
sanguinity. She evidently enjoyed the
sanctified use of her affliction; and
found the "consolation of God"

the heart is made better. The word and promises of God were (now at least) pleasant, and not only were consolations drawn from the 91st. Psalm, but also from the words of Christ the wisdom of God: "whoso hearkeneth unto me shall dwell safely and be quiet from the fear of evil." I found it even so. I believe that I was now less oppressed with fear, than I have sometimes been, when it, the cholera, was a hundred miles distant.

As we reached the first family of our people the head of it was catching his last. Under the fatigue of our journey we had still to proceed five miles to the house of

Mr Hugh Martin, having to day per-
formed a journey of 58, or 60,
miles, and in a little over two days
and a half 143 miles.

The excitement & alarm had now
become general over the vicinity,
and men's hearts seemed to fail
them. This exercise of Divine Provi-
dence appeared to me mysterious,
for our people, (with ^{few} exceptions)
alone, were afflicted. It was (not)
a chance which happened to
us said the idolatrous know-
ers, for the inquisis, "hath these
been evil in the city, and the
Lord hath not done it"? It wa
to us all a lesson, and I hope
a profitable time.

strong in the season of adversity.
I afterwards proceeded about three
miles south to the Buckhorn Prairie
where I preached in the evening. A
kind of Methodist Drunken Bapt-
ist was present, and according to
Custom the merits of the discourse
we discussed after meeting was
over, when he gave it as his opinion, that
the people who had sent me out
must have supposed the people
were all heathen in that region,
while he thought that religion was
as much known there as anywhere
else. The fact was that he had
himself attempted from time to time
to preach to the people, and he was
now afraid that if others preached

in this neighbourhood his attendance would be but small. Many such delusions are gone out into this part of the world. John Wesley and Alex Campbell are the Juniper and Mercury to whom multitudes of the people on the plains of Illinois are willing to do sacrifice. Any nostrum promulgated by almost any impostor under their colors and standards passes current for truth among their "bewitched" followers. Of Abel it is recorded he being dead yet speaketh, and of Wesley I say he being dead yet reigneth. If he has said, so it must stand, among his followers. If it be not equal to the laws of the Medes and Persians

It is generally not a whit be-
hind the decretal from St Peter
among the deluded papists.
Campbellism finds still a more
cordial reception in the depraved
human heart than even the compound-
ing system which says, "if you do so much
Christ will do the rest". It says
that the Holy Ghost has as surely
finished his work as that Christ
has finished his, and that man
must and can do all that re-
mains to be performed. These theo-
ries are published with acceptance
where strong delusions are set
upon "men that they should believe
a lie". As Campbellism has
not the Jesuitical organization.

of Wesleyan Methodism, and his more remote from the pale of Scripture truth than it does, it is evidently destined to be comparatively ephemeral, while the other will spread from generation to generation where men do not "ask for the old paths where is the good way."

June 24th I proceeded to the "Sweet settlement" about six miles S.E. of Jacksonville, called on two families Messrs. D. & D. Hope & Brown both formerly from Scotland, and returned in the evening to Mr. H. Gah.
25th I had set apart to converse with any who might feel disposed to join our Church for the first time. Two applications were made

a place was today prepared for divine service on the approaching solemnity. Under a roof 22 feet by 18, between a stable and a corn crib, our place of worship was pitched. Corn Shucks were spread upon the ground as a floor, while 18 or 20 benches or stools were arranged in front of our stand or pulpit which was erected about two feet from the ground. On the North side we had a large wagon drawn up, and on the South a considerable awning spread which space when filled with seats would accommodate upwards of 200 persons. This was a superior place of worship to many others in the

Far West, and in such a place
many a heart has been filled with
laughter when hearing the words of
eternal life. I trust it was so here.

26th June, was observed as a day of
humiliation and self-examination
by our people before the Communion
on Leavon. As I was commanding
the second Service for the day Bro.
the Parks made his appearance,
having been since Sabbath with his
friend from Ray, who was sick.

27th. Had to do all myself as Mr.
Parks pled to be with his sick friend
16 miles distant. By the session
were admitted on certificate &
two on examination. Tokens were
distributed to about twenty two.

28th Lord's day. at half past ten
our Service commenced, and altho'
the Methodists had held a meeting
near us, as they had previously
done to prevent their people from
attending us, yet our meeting
was large, and generally attentive.
After preaching the "Action sermon," I
proceeded to state to them our
views of intercommunion, that as
we did not associate with others
on this solemn occasion, or permit
them to join with us, it was prin-
cipally a consequence which arose
from the Calvinistic view of the
Atonement. The Arminian Scheme
is the basis of intercommunion
in my opinion -

Mr Park then proceeded to read the warrant ~~and~~ off the
consecration prayer and leave the
first table. From the second
table we were under the necessity
of removing a young female, who
notwithstanding all that I had
said on intercommunion, appear-
ed to come forward as a neces-
sary consequence of her attending
there. So difficult is it to manage
those who are unaccustomed to
the yoke. In the afternoon we
had a sermon from Mr Park
on Rom. 5.1st. At six P.M. I went
about half a mile and dispen-
sed the ordinance of baptism
at the house of Mr J. McMillan

My reasons for so doing were,
that the Mother was then unable
to leave her bed, and on Monday
I could not overtake it, owing to
my previous arrangements.

Truly we had a pleasant day.
29th After a sermon by Mr Parks,
I baptized two children, and after-
wards, as I about to leave the
people, among whom I had spent
five sabbaths, I attempted a
word of exhortation, but my feel-
ings overcame me and I was
forced to desist. Often have I
been similarly situated, tho sel-
dom so much affected.

In the afternoon I proceeded to
the Jersey Prairie, and preached
to an attentive audience.

Mr Parks preached this afternoon near Mr. Bro. Lawries, about 4 miles from Jacksonville.

June 30th After spending some time in making preparations for my journey I between 8 & 9 A.M. today proceeded, with the Rev. W. Parks & Mr W. M. Graham, one of our young Elders, towards Warren Co. to fulfil my previous appointments. As the stream had been for some time full, the Illinois River was now unusually high, and in consequence of the Cholera raging at Beardstown in our direct route we took a more circuitous one by Meredosia, which village we reached by 2 P.M.

The site of a railroad is surveyed from this petty village to Jacksonville about 24 miles.

The ferrymen was now on the opposite side, and after waiting two hours, as a special favor he condescended to return with us. We have an hour and twenty-five minutes in reaching, not the opposite Bank, but where our horses could wade and carry us. One of the Boatmen was half drunk, and sober men would have passed us over in an hour. For the passage of three men and three horses we were charged \$4.50. though all that the law allowed him was double mice or 75 cents alto-

gether, that is 25 cents each.
As we were then wholly in his power
he condescended to take four
dollars, that is a dollar for the
trip of the hired hand, and a
dollar an hour for the use of
his Boat and his own labour.
Such is a specimen of the ex-
tortion practised by unscrupulous
human nature. After wandering
six or seven miles in the fertile bot-
tom prairies, we succeeded in
reaching the bluffs before night
overtook us. The improvements in
this vicinity are of recent origin,
we however succeeded in finding
a comfortable place of lodging
with a family from Kentucky.

I have mention from Kentucky,
because in travelling through that
region the wayfaring man seeks a
lodging at almost any dwelling
where night overtakes him. They
accommodate him according to
their ability and inclination, and
charge him in the morning for
their trouble, and as the population
is diversified by persons from
almost every State in the Union,
a traveller can in a short time
become partially acquainted
with the leading traits of character
of each people. The roughest of
the rough, with whom I have met,
are the natives of Tennessee.
There is often times a want of civility

ty about them which becomes unpleasant, and a want of taste about their dwellings which indicates the sluggard more than the man of industrious habits, whilst their rifle and the destruction of animal life they are devoted even to a proverb. About the Kentuckian you readily observe a plainness, and friendliness, and a species of open boldness, which gives you confidence, and freedom. True there are among them specimens of cold formality, and blandishing impudence, but I believe they are comparatively few. Be this as it may, give me a nights lodging, after being all day weather-

beaten upon a prairie, either
with a plain buckeye, or a hospita-
ble Kentuckian, before either an un-
compl. Tennessean or an ultrapo-
lite New Englander. I feel more at home
for my comfort is generally more stu-
died: and such as they have, they
give me. Our land lady for the night
informed me, that she is a member
of the Baptist church, and that pro-
bably 200 persons collect to Baptist
meeting on Sabbath, tho according to
her own account the individual in
that vicinity, who attempted to
preach, was by no means qua-
lified for such a calling. Alas!
there are too many such. May
their numbers decrease.

During the month of June, I find I
have rode about 400 miles,
preached sixteen times, baptized
three children, had two or three
diets of examination, presided
twice at the election of Elders,
assisted in dispensing the super-
ior once, and have received for
the Missionary fund \$19.37 $\frac{1}{2}$,
while my expenses were \$6.16 cents.
This has been one of my busiest,
and I believe, one of my happiest
months. I will say of the Lord, he
is my refuge, and my fortress: my
God; in him will I trust".

July 1st 1835. As the streams
were at this season quite full, we
had to follow the highlands, which
led us a circuitous route through a
part of Schuyler, Adams, and Han-
cock Counties. A great part of the
country in this region is yet unsettled
owing principally to the military claims.
After a ride of fifty miles we suc-
ceeded in reaching Carthage, (the Co-
town of Hancock) at dark, and, at the
only tavern, we succeeded in obtaining
lodgings, such as they were for ourselves,
but we could not procure a stable
for our horses. We soon discovered that
we were not among Kentuckians, by
their spitting and letting &c.

July 2nd. We had to pay our landlady
who was "from the East," just
double of what the Kentuckian
had demanded yesterday morn-
ing for precisely the same a-
mount of accommodation.

After riding several miles we took
Breakfast at the house of a Pen-
nsylvanian, where we had to attend
in every way to our horses & ourselves,
and take their rough fare at fifty
per cent above Kentucky price.

Indeed by this time, we knew
almost precisely what our ac-
commodations would be, if we
could only learn where the person
was from. At very few places
could we find grain for our

horses, and necessity often drove us under a roof which we would not have visited from choice.

We today, following the "trail" over the extensive Prairies, passed through a part of Hancock, and McDonough, into Warren County. We crossed two, or three Prairies, from 12, to 16, miles wide. About 12 miles south of Monmouth in Warren, we stopped to recruit our horses, where I received the melancholy intelligence, that one of our Elders elect was dead since I left the settlement, and the wife of the other, beside, another head of a family, and one of our members, a young woman recently from Ohio.

There was with us no alternative but to proceed; as tomorrow had been set apart as a day of humiliation. On our journey we met some travellers who informed us, ^{that} another of our members, and the head of a family was abandoned by the Doctor, and dying with Cholera. Into the middle of it we must go, and our sensations were not exactly of the most pleasant nature. The path of duty however was before us, and consequences were with the Master. We consequently proceeded, and found it better to go to the house of mourning than to the house of feasting, for his sorrow

July 3rd. At the hour appointed
we proceeded to the place
of worship, where I met not a
few Rachels, who refused to be
comforted, and who appeared,
tho' in resignation, to say, the
Almighty hath dealt very bite-
terly with me. Profuse as were
their tears, and bitter as were
the lamentations, of those who
had lost a parent, a husband
a daughter or a sister, for each
of these, (they were I wept) my feel-
ings were most completely overcome
when I discovered our remain-
ing Elder Elect (W. Jamieson Esq.)
lamenting the wife of his youth.

I had parted with her on the
15th of June in perfect health, and
among the many who had anti-
cipated our Communion season
with delight, (with perhaps the
exception of Mr. MacRitchie our
other late Elder elect) none, so
far as I could discover, could
more safely adopt the language
of the Psalmist, as expressive
of the exercises of their soul, than
she, when he says. "My soul
thirsteth for God, for the living
God: when shall I come, and
appear before God?" This ^{was} liter-
ally realized (I have no doubt)
in her happy experience on the
30th of June! On the Saturday

previous that mysterious disease
the Cholera attacked her. On
Monday she had so far recovered
as to be considered out of danger.
Beside giving directions to those
who conducted her household
matters, to make all prepara-
tions so that they could leave home
on Thursday to enjoy our ap-
proaching solemnity, she on
that day read five chapters
of the Bible, . . . repeated
many of the questions of
(that Companion of those that
fear God,) the Shorter Catechism,
and (with a thankful heart,
spoke to those around her of

the loving kindness of the Lord in
thus causing the wilderness to
rejoice by the dispensation of
Gospel ordinances. She open-
ed her mouth wider, and the
Lord filled it abundantly,
not through the channel of
ordinances, but from the pure
fountain of life, the River which
proceedeth out of the throne
of God and of the Lamb.
Towards evening she relapsed
and disease was permitted
to mingle her body with the clay
of the valley, and to return her
spirit to God who gave it,
on the morning of Tuesday.

"Many die as sudden, few as safe". As the streams were then swollen and some of them ^{had} become a little dangerous, her husband when I left the settlement on the 16th of June accompanied me 20 miles, swam his own horse and mine through one of the streams and permitted me to carry my saddlebags over dry on a log, and again exchanged with me as he knew he could swim over with me in safety. In our journey he disclosed to me much of his distrust of himself in undertaking the office of a Ruling Elder and its

solace & responsibilities.
He was then in great prosperity,
beloved by his acquaintances,
and enjoying the society of in-
thous a woman, who was truly a
crown to his husband, but to-
day he wears the habiliment
of mourning, for God has
taken away the "desire of his
eyes with a stroke".

I found him ^{sitting} beside the place
of worship, evidently experi-
cning, that "the heart knoweth
its own bitterness", and I
thought I could realize much
of the exercise and feelings of lots
companions, when they sat
down upon the ground with

him eleven days and eleven nights
and none spake a word unto
him; for the law that his grief
was very great." could merely
grasp his hand, for our tongues
were sealed in silence.

We literally began, upon this so
lenn occasion, to "sow in tears,"
yet it was (I hope) to us a pro-
itable day. After two services
we dismissed the assembly,
appointing a meeting of session
at ten A.M. tomorrow, and cele-
brating the ordination of the re-
maining elder elect according
to previous appointment if no
objection be offered.

July 4th. While millions were that day exulting in the anniversary of a Nation's birth day, we were engaged in organizing a church of professing people in the enjoyment of Christian fellowship.

At half past ten A.M. session was constituted, consisting of four members. about 20 persons were admitted on certificate from other ^{churches of our people} and nearly all by examination. Beside Lemon, the ordination, installation, and charge, the examination kept us closely engaged until within a few minutes of eleven P.M. Tho' a laborious, it was a pleasant day.

Another widow met with us today
who had buried her husband
yesterday. In all 59 were ad-
mitted altho' five had been
removed by the Cholera.

Our meeting house here is a spec-
imen of new beginnings in the far
west. It had neither hanging door
window, nor floor, excepting the
prairie turf, and not a nail
was found in its construction unless
it were a few in the wall for the
accommodation of hanging hats.
Excepting a visit from Mr. now the
Rev. Dr. Morrow last year, and
from Mr. Thos. Turner this summer
I was the first ^{of our ministers} who preached
to them in the Sanilac on settle-

and in their Sharon Meeting
house near Cedar Creek.

We today, within 12 miles of the
Mississippi River, have been
permitted to admit a company
of professing people to the enjoy-
ment of Gospel privileges.
May their increase in pure
and undefiled religion, and in
numbers, keep pace with the
prosperity of the Nation.

July 5th Sabbath. This was with
many ^{of us} solemn day. The atten-
tion and order shewn by the people
would have done credit to an old
congregation. In the one corner of
the house was one of our commiss-

Cants upon a little bed, and at
the opposite corner another, so far
recovered from an attack of cholera
as to be able to sit with us a part
of the day. Not only was our little
house crowded but a very atten-
tive audience surrounded it.
We had four table services, and our
exercises continued nearly the
whole day. We were permitted to
wait on God, without distraction,
to enjoy a feast, and a good day.

6th I preached to an attentive
people. After sermon Mr. Parks
baptized six or seven persons. We
then took leave of the friends.
In the afternoon arrangement

age made for assisting the
funds and they gave us the
missionary allowance.

7th July. After writing to Mr. H. C. Dill
I proceeded to the meetinghouse
of the Ass. Ch. in that vicinity, &
addressed a meeting of the
temperance society. I then
passed the night with Mr.
Hopkins from Ky. an Elder of
the Gen. Ass. Pres. I fear that
his influence in that vicinity
may injure our cause there.

8th I proceeded to Mercer Co. 20 miles
The prairies here are large and
sandy and less fertile than in
Warren. At New Boston the

county town I expected to have crossed the Mississippi to the "New Purchase" to see Black Hawk & Red Jacket and their Indians, but we were detained by the village "Doggyry" which had been opened some ten days before in this County there are now two magistrates. The one of these was tried before the other, about some money matter.

While the Jungs were adjuring under the escort of a constable to the River Bluff in their private room to make up their verdict, the Sheriff of the County, attacked the magistrate whose case was pending and at-

tempted to "gonge" out his eyes.
He immediately prosecuted him
before the sitting Magistrate
and had him fined \$ 15.00.
By this fight (caused indirectly
by whiskey) and the trial to which
my companions were called as
witnesses I was detained from
crossing the River. This was the
second fight since the ~~doggey~~
was established; and the ~~doggey~~
second in the village tho' above
a year old. The avowed infi-
delz have attempted to elect
all officers in this County in op-
position to what they call
the religionists. The Sheriff
belonged to the infidel crew.

9th July. We made an early start to cross and ascend a few miles the "Father of waters," which is here (at the narrows) nearly a mile wide. We had two canoes lashed together, on which was taken two large boxes of "plunder," & household furniture. Out of the six of us in Company two were afflicted with fever and ague, and two were unacquainted with ^{the} paddle, and so took the time easy. The toil principally devolved upon another and myself. We found it hard indeed to stem the current & only made about ten miles by noon. Mr Parks, then in

company with Mr. Jas. Erwin
Esq. proceeded to cross the
Iowa River to visit Keokuk
Town. Finding I could not pro-
ceed (as I had yet to travel
about 90 miles before Sabbath)
I resolved to preach to the two
or three families of our people
on that side of the River. I had
now to get the Mrs. of one family
who was recovering from the fever
into a Canoe and with the
assistance afforded by one of
the sick men, and one of those
men equipped with the paddle
I succeeded in conveying her to
the other house a distance of
two miles where at 6. P. M.

I preached. To form an idea of a Western dwelling, I would here say, that the one in which we met had for two corner posts two sugar trees, to the one of which the Coffee mill was fastened. The walls are formed by pieces of timber driven in the ground, and covered in the Western manner, with rough long oak shingles. But reader, do not despise such a dwelling; this one is a dwelling of the eighteenth, and among the habitations of the first, and happy would it prove if the splendid mansion as regularly sent forth the voice of joy and melody.

as this cottage at the Bluffs of
the Mississippi. We had then
to take the sick woman to the canoe
and return to her dwelling. I here
received from Mr. Fro. Kennedy
\$5.00 for the Miss. funds.

As we glided down the Mus-
katen, scores of large fish
were seen leaping from the water,
and thousands of gallinippers
(a species of very large mos-
chetto) were playing in the atmos-
phere. The Bluffs here are about
an hundred feet high, covered par-
tially with wood, while the prairie
extends from them back toward
the Ioway in some places 20
miles. We slept at night

within five miles of Two Towns
containing hundreds of Indians.

10th July. I now began to retrace
my steps, and after nearly four hours
of hard paddling I reached New
Boston, quite as hungry as a
hawk. After breakfasting I posted
with Mr Parks, who purposed to
preach in the Danville Settlement
next Sabbath, and then
to proceed
to Missouri. I then rode about
22 miles to Cedar Creek, and there
with Mr Hugh Mastin set out for
Canton in Fulton Co. We travelled
about fifteen miles that evening.
11th. After leaving Mr. A. Robersons we
continued our journey until 5 P.M.
when we reached Canton a dis-

stance of 45 miles, and 80 miles from New Boston which I left yesterday at 10. A.M. Our journey lay through a part of Knox Co. as well as Warren & Fulton.

This tract of Country is fertile and beautiful, and if it were not for the "Patents," or soldiers' claims, it must soon become densely populated wherever wood can be obtained.

The Spoon River, tho' large affords but little timber where we crossed near the remains of an old Indian Town. I forthwith intimated my intention of preaching tomorrow, application was made for the use of the Presbyterian

church a part of the day, which
was obtained. As we ap-
proached the village our at-
tention was arrested the destruc-
tion of trees, fences and buildings
caused by a whirlwind and
hurricane with which this
village was visited on the
18th of June. By it five lives were
lost, about thirty buildings
demolished, and perhaps one
hundred or more acres of the
adjoining forest levelled nearly
with the ground. Goods from
some stores were carried
two miles or more, and one
of the persons killed was car-
ried perhaps twenty rods.

Most of the trees were torn up by the roots, many of them twisted like a will, and the remainder arrested of their limbs. It happened soon after dark, and passed in a few minutes.

The Methodist Chapel was unroofed and materially injured while the Rev. meeting house was comparatively uninjured. The Presbyterian meeting house is the only place of worship which I have seen in Illinois with a steeple and bell. The bell is said to have been presented by a Stephen B. Munn of N. York, who owns several thousand

ages of land in the militia
reserve. The clergymen is of the
New School Order.

12th July Lord's day. I preached
at 11. A.M. & 5 P.M. & heard Mr
Stewart at 2 P.M. They have a
Sabbath School on the Union plan.

13th I had the second day of rest
which I have enjoyed since the
3rd day of June. Eight or ten pious
and intelligent members of our
church were with me most of
the day at Mr. La. Smith's.

14th I preached at 10. A.M. at this
village, to 35 or 40 people, and
thenward proceeded about
twenty miles into Leonia Co.,

where I preached at the
dwelling of Mr Thomas Smith
and baptized a child for one
of our members. Three of our
families reside in what is
called Horner's Settlement
about 9 miles from the Co.
town Peoria. They have been de-
liberating of effecting a permanent
settlement, and inviting a num-
ber of families of our people to
locate in the vicinity, expec-
ting soon to enjoy gospel privili-
e. These, their expectations have
been ruined, by speculations
especially one Dikens, a New
York Deacon.

the by low Canning appears to
have supplanted them, and to
have purchased much of that
vicinity for others. Our people
will probably have to move
elsewhere, perhaps to Warren Co.
15th I proceeded to Peoria 9 miles.
On my journey a thunder & storm
came up and I had to turn into
the first house, there I employed
myself by improving my saddle
till the shower passed, when I
continued my journey. In half
an hour & time a violent storm
overtook me and I was very
near before I could reach a
place. The first I found was
the dwelling of a Scogge from

N. York City. As the storm
was violent both of hail &
rain and continued with
little intermission for per-
haps two hours, he invited
me to dine with him, and drew
me into conversation. Tho' the
point of his conversation, argu-
ment and sarcasm was direc-
ted against Christianity, yet
some of his remarks were but too
true, especially when he asserted
that if any man were now to preach
what Christ taught he would be
reckoned the greatest fool in
the world. Christ said "give,
hoping for nothing again" and

whose says he is the Christian
that will do so? He had sought
and he could never find a disinterested
Christian, and referred
me to the aforesaid Aikay,
as a specimen of professed.
He was evidently a man wise
in his own eyes, and of such there is
but little hope. One great thing
he said maintained by all "priests"
craft was to keep Sunday, and
tax men in this way. Two observa-
tions which I had formerly made,
are confirmed by his conversation,
the one is that the fashionable
religion shewn in this "age of im-
provement" is not calculated
to stop the mouths of gamblers

end; and the other is, that the
observance of the sacred Sab-
bath lies so deep in the vitals
of Christianity, that those who
neither fear God, nor regard man,
are aware of it, and act ac-
cordingly. I reached Leonia
about 4, P.M. and soon after
met with Mr. W. Vaggart from
Chillicothe, who kindly assis-
ted me in making arrange-
ments for preaching that even-
ing which I did at the house
of Mr. S. Lowry. As soon as
I commenced service, a mer-
chant, a New School Rec. picked
up his hat and ran out, de-
termined not to hear the old

psalms. Two lines of them were
more than enough for him.

This is a fine region of country upon
the West side of the Illinois, and
many are pouring into it from the East.
There is no place of worship yet
in the village. An upper room in
the Hotel is occupied by both Ep-
iscopalians and Presbyterians.

An old sch. clergymen a Mr Kelle
from Maryland had arrived here
a few days previous to this date,
and a Mr Gant sent out by the
R. S. of Miss. who had turned
out a little New Schoolish had
left for the vicinity of Spring
field. Peoria is from St Louis,
200 miles, & from Chicago 165.

July 18th. After leaving Mr. Low
I continued to travel up the N. W.
side of the Illinois River, and
passed two pretty villages, Rome and
Chillicothe. During the day I passed
a Methodist meeting and went
to listen for a short season.

The country on the N. side of
the River appeared beautiful
but soon be settled so far
as timber can be obtained.

Towards evening I got completely
astray from the small trail owing
to the recent excavation of some
canals upon a bottom, through
which I attempted to ride.
I found wild grass quite as

high as my horse, and so thick
that I found it difficult to
retain my seat, on the saddle
After wandering about 3 or 4 miles
out of my proper path I succeeded
in reaching the about to be village
Henry a little after dark.

I have got some grass and bushy
ram for my pony and perhaps near
half a gallon of corn. When in in-
quiring what was to pay the master
of the house who is a Methodist
told me at first that he would
not take anything, and yet on
the 17th took half a dollar.

There is some wood in this vicinity
, and it must soon prosper.

I have crossed the Illinois R.
for which I paid double fare 25.
The River had been unusually
high and was now fallen so far
that by travelling some extra
distance I avoided wading
through the extensive bottom
After travelling ten miles or so I
reached Halcip the County town
of Putnam Co. and there proceed-
ed eastward five miles to Mr
Nelson Shephard. Here I found
several families connected with
the old Shool Res. and pur-
sued to him overalls among
them. The country here is beautiful
18. Both A. & Old Sch. Res. are

ould in this vicinity. The new
have seized the meeting house
and the old meet I am informed
is a schoolhouse.

19th Lord's day. I proceeded about
6 miles to a schoolhouse where I
once addressed an attentive
audience of respectable looking
people, and then in the afternoon
went 4 miles to the village and
preached at 5. P. M. to literally
the whole village. After con-
sulting the wife of a Dr. Smith (I
think it was) informed me that
it was the desire of several per-
sons that I should preach to
them again, which I did at 8.30.

20th I was permitted to leave
the village without any re-
muneration. Perhaps these per-
sons supposed that I had
Jacob's ladder, and could pass
through the week where silver
would not be wanted but I
found it otherwise. Some of
the old Poh. friends acknow-
ledged that they ought to con-
tribute but fled poverty of
purse on the occasion.

How very different from the
old Poh. singers. when they
come drawing out their "two-
handed" laying, "we can not give
you much, but you must
not

neglect our duty, I'll give
you this, or we will give
you so much". I once received
one dollar of Gen. A.S. Presbyterian
money, from an Elder at Black
Rock, ^{New York.} I have now preached to
them, and for them, perhaps above
twenty times: Yet the second dollar
has not been received from them.
From some friends, ascertained
that some families of the name of
Brackenridge belong to the A.S.
Ref'd Ch. live above 30 miles
istant on the Vermillion River.
21st I left the vicinity of Hennepin
and proceeded towards Chicago
Arrived at Ottawa the County
town of LaSalle. Here they

Have a New 10th. Preacher as
well as near Hesperia, and
now began to find a little of Yr
ke. fuss about their apology
for tavers. The Fox and Ill-
Rivers here unite, and the forry
across is the only one in the
Western Country which I have seen
that permits clergymen to pass
free. The country from the Ver-
million River changes its appear-
ance. The rich vegetatible
Mould becomes less abund-
ant, and stones of different sizes
are found over the face of the
Country, and from their ap-
pearance they give strong

indications of some sudden
convulsion of Nature. The land
now becomes more difficult to
cultivate, less luxuriant, and yet
continues equally as good for the
growth of wheat. With the exception
of some small groves the Prairie con-
tinues equally as extensive. The in-
habitants in this region are generally
from the North Eastern States.

I reached Holderness Grove 16
miles from Ottawa in the evening.
As usual I was permitted to con-
duct family worship before retiring
22nd I continued my journey. Some
of the "sloughs" on the road are bad.
A little afternoon I passed a

small village on the Dugop
called Elmgfield. Near even-
ing I reached the village of
Juliet on the Oplain River.
It is a little over a year old &
contains nearly 200 inhabitants.
I then called on Mr. Mc Kee
who gave intimation that I
would preach in his house
in the evening. As he seldom at-
tended and did not belong to
any of their meetings, it was
quite novel that he should
invite persons to hear me.
From every house in the village
some came excepting one
family of two persons who

e of them lay sick.
3rd I spent a quiet day here
some Missionary, a Mr. Talbert.
In the evening the Methodists
at some meeting let a howling
like wolves, and continued I be-
lieve until after I went asleep.
24th None friendly to Calvinism
are to be discovered in this region.
A glazier, a kind of would be
teacher among the Methodists
wanted to know today why I was
not at their prayer meeting last night
as I did not care about de-
bating with the like of him I
told as my defense that I knew
nothing of their meeting.

In the afternoon I left for Chicago
at a distance of 40 miles, &
travelled about 18 or 20 miles
25th July. I now found my bills
of fare becoming considerably
larger for a night's lodging,
while in a pikeeon log tavern
the fuss of ringing a bell was
astounding. I employed to avoid the vulga-
rity of announcing that my
supper was ready. I breakfasted
at the Desplaines about
ten miles from Chicago, where
the River is but a few feet elevated
above Lake Michigan. I then
proceeded across the dis-
mal swamp, or low Prairie.

of eight and a half miles -
sometimes the water lies here to the
depth of three or four feet. It was
as passable by keeping along
the grass, but it was a most
unpleasant journey. Excepting
a small tract of wood, it
is all Prairie from the River
Des Plaines (which runs south
to the Illinois) to the Lake
at Chicago. It is too low
for pleasant cultivation.
It is probably only elevated
from two to four feet above
the Lake and is often flood-
~~d two or three feet deep~~
in the wet season. Whenever
the Des Plaines River rises

but a few feet its surplus
water is received by the South
branch of the Chicago creek
which rises in the vicinity of the
River and carried into Lake Michigan
instead of the Gulf of Mexico.
A canal is projected from the
Lake & the South Branch of
the Chicago via Lake
Ottawa, and land is re-
served to the State for its
construction. The scenery is
that of common low Prairie.
I reached Chicago by noon.
It presented a considerable
appearance of commercial

City. It is now supposed
contain nearly 200 houses,
upon three to four thousand
habitants. It is divided
by the two branches of the Chica-
go Creek and crossed by three
bridges. It is built upon
light prairie soil, on a
general elevation of four
feet above the water of the
Lake. A harbour is partially
constructed and several
schooners are at this time
riding at anchor. The houses
are almost wholly of wood.
Every good thing is dear here
excepting the light of Heaven,

and a few others.
The scenery here before the ex-
tent of houses must have been
handsome. On the one hand
a Prairie for eight or nine
miles and on the other
the surface of the limpid
Michigan while to the north
and south as well as in
the distance to the west,
there are groves and small
forests standing. But the
town is so level that nothing
can be seen in the interior.
Calling at the P. Office I
rec'd a letter from the Rev.
A. Bowes who had visited

Chicago in June, I then
called on two Scottsmen, by
one of whom I was directed to
Mr Philo Carpenter, one of the
deacons, of the Arminian
Independent, Presbyterian, Con-
gregation of the place,
who kindly invited me to lodge
with him, and gave me per-
mission to preach for them to-
morrow, and granted me
the indulgence of singing the
inspired psalms, as one or
two of their other deacons could
not be found that evening
Mr and Mrs Carpenter I found
very hospitable and kind

and spent a pleasant season at their house although they are led by Easter custom into the froth of New School divinity. They had swallowed the poison of some pernicious errors from Beman of Troy, N. York. This evening also became acquainted with Mr Brown from Aberdeen, ^{the} ~~his~~ wife. Three or four Scotch families I am told reside here.

26th July. Sabbath. We were at worship in the morning & Mr Russel, said, to be a deacon, called upon me, to let me know that they could not permit the

inspired psalms to be sung in
his meeting house, although I had
stained permission as I supposed
from Mr Carpenter last evening.

As this was a privilege I could
not forgo, a considerable op-
portunity and debate ensu-
d. Aware of the duplicity of
such apparent friendship, I
with difficulty could overcome
of temptation, until my feelings be-
came unsuitable to the sacred
abbath, and purely to leave off
contention before it was med-
dled with, I yielded to this man
from the East. I desired
to know his reasons, as I told

him we made it a matter of
conscience while so far as I
knew it was with them a matter
of indifference. Oh no says he,
"it is matter of conscience with
us too." I then inquired to know
in what way he regarded it, if
he thought the inspired psalms
were wrong or could do any harm.
He could not condemn them on
any of these charges, but ad-
vanced for reasons that he
was afraid of offending their chief
bible. I then inquired if he were
a Church member, and to what
denomination he belonged? and
received for answer that he did

not belong to any Church and
was not a professor, yet it
would offend him to read the
lines of the psalms, two at a
time. Another great reason
why the sword of the spirit must
be supplanted by the weapons
of men was, that he said they
are desirous of producing con-
formity in their way of worship,
and instead of accommodating
my particular people at a time,
they must pursue the custom
set in the East. He went so far
as to assert that their master of
the song could not sing at all
& I read the line! Finding

myself in a dilemma, if not in
peril among false brethren, I
then pled for liberty to commence

Morning Service by singing the 100
st. long Metre, which was with
great reluctance granted.

Thus deprived of the permission
of singing "the Lord's Song" in the
temple of falsehood for fashion
was the governing principle, which
met & grinds to powder, my scrup-
ples of conscience) I called
upon Mr Brown (already men-
tioned) who, with Mr Mitchell
went and requested from Mr
Garrett the use of his

Auction Room at 5 P.M.
which was cheerfully granted

as it had been published by
handbills that I should preach
in their Rev. Meeting house so
called at 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ A.M. I attended
and commenced with
the hundredth psalm, which they
choir sang in their own way.

After sermon and prayer I be-
lieve I ought to have pronounced
the blessing but Chenaniah,
the master of song came run-
ning up the pulpit stairs
wanting to know, is this a suit-
able hymn? I told him to go and
sing the 58th psalm of Watts
Common Metre, which they did.
Thus I was forced to "kiss the
calves" in their temple.

Who that believes, that whatso-
ever things were written aforetime,
were written for our learning; can
suppose that Ephraim cannot
now offend in Baal, as well
as speak trembling in Israel?
If so, would not Hosea now
say concerning such persons, as
he once laid of Ephraim? And
now they sin more and more,
and have made them ~~idols~~, -

according to their own understand-
ing, all of it the work of the
craftsmen: they say of them, Let
the man that sacrifice kiss
the calves." ~~Hosea~~ 13.2. The reason

why they so much dreaded to dis-
please their singer, I afterwards

found, ~~that~~ was that the Episco-
palian were desirous to obtain
his services, and as modern music
fashionably played, and
necessary to fill churches, so
the breath of desolation, colder
than the blast from Lake Winni-
peg, would chill their mighty
efforts to gather a ^{pro} congregation,
if the opposition should
employ the best chorister.
This, reader, is but too true, of
many hymn singing American chur-
ches. Providence kindly threw in
the way, in the afternoon, a Gen-
uine Presbyterian Ologyman to
that I had not positively to

refuse to preach to them as
I would probably have done,
for Russel maintained in the
morning, that I had nothing to
do with the singing, and that
they would attend to it, as
they thought proper. A Mr. Hill
preached at 3 P.M. or rather read
a sermon from a roll of manu-
script. On the right of the pul-
pit three or four seats were
reserved for the singers. Before
them two shelves were erected
to which they stood, and on
which they laid their time &
hymn books. When the hymn
was mentioned, the leader
turned not only to the

hymnbook but to the time
book, named along the line
and then sold and fast for
sometime before they took the
track, still looking on their
timeBook as well as their
hymnbook. They appear to be
very learning, and have a ^{able} to
come to the knowledge of the
time. After singing two, three
or more of them ^{gathered} of the
band went
asleep, at which some of
the young ladies of the choir
appeared tickled and amazed
at prayer they neither knelt
nor stood, but crouched
into their seats, in a lazy
looking position.

at 5. P. M. I according to
appointment preached in
Mr. Garrett's auction room
which was used as a place
of worship by the Episcopah
ans. About 40, or 50, collected
and we sang the "Sweet psalms"
without molestation. I at-
tended their Union Sabbath
School, (vulgarly called "Sun
day School) but it, like every
one which I have seen on that
plan, only convinced me more
of the value of the shorter
Catechism, as a compend of
divine truth. Comparatively
little good is effected,
in my opinion, at them.

In the evening a Mr Hilton, a
Baptist preacher officiated in
their Arminian, Independent Pres-
byterian, meeting house. He gave
us a semi Arminian, semi Calvin-
istic sermon. For the sake of
enjoying a tune on the flute,
a Catholic dropped in, and
played upon one of the two
flutes used by the Choir,
at the time of singing. Such
was the "Conscience" of deacon
Russell. He could ^{not} permit a
Presbyterian Clergyman to read
the inspired psalms in his
temple, . . . yet it was
doing God service to gra-

try the musical taste of a
Catholic gentleman with an
exhibition of his skill, in a chief
seat in the synagogue on the
evening of the Lord's day!!

I might here make a variety
of observations upon the latest
religious fashions from the
East, and prove the identity
of those customs, as I have
seen them there; but I waive
this in the meantime.

27th July. I spent in Chicago.
Here a small garrison is kept
and I was invited by an officer
to visit the Barracks but my
opportunity was then past.

Every kind of property is high here.
Hours I am informed is now
twelve dollars per Bld. and has
been in some twenty four.

Mr Carpenter informed me that
their meeting house was not
on their own ground, and that
if they now owned a good lot
for building a church it would
at present be worth five thou-
sand dollars. They had the
offer of a middling lot for
three thousand dollars.

This place has in consequence,
one Baptist Congⁿ one methodist,
one Episcopalian, one New School
Presbyterian, and a R. Catholic.

To the North of this for an hundred miles settlements are forming, both in the state of Illinois, and in the Wisconsin Territory. The country is good for tillage, and much of it will soon be "brought into Market" in Green Bay. Drunkenness prevails extensively here not only among the Catholic Irish, and Dutch; some of whom, I saw fighting today; but among the poor Indians. Several Groups of them were about the Town today and nearly all drunk. They present a humiliating picture of human debasement, and wretchedness.

This place mere & form a considerable commercial deposit, but I do not believe that it will equal the expectation of many, as the surrounding country does not admit of a very dense population, and beyond Ottawa, in LaSalle County, imported goods are generally brought from the Mississ. Fine and undefiled religion has hardly an existence in this region. In the evening I was introduced to Mr. Porter, the Home Missionary of the place, formerly from Mass. who had just returned from the East with a wife. I should suppose him to be rather a weak brother.

A sound and faithful minister is much wanted in Chicago.

28th July. After calling on a few
friends, I left Chicago, and the dwell-
ing of the hospitable Carpenter.
My route lay around the Lake shore.
At this time the Steamboat Michi-
gan had just left Chicago on
her second trip thither from
Buffalo. About eight or ten schooners
lay at anchor, which with the
swelling of the waves, and slight
rolling of the surf reminded me
of the shores of the Atlantic.
For six or eight miles the road lay
upon the low prairie Bluff which
joins closely upon the Lake, and
then I had to travel upon the shore.
On the one hand I had the

clear and beautiful lake, and
on the other, groves, and small
prairies, and sloughs. About 18
or 20 miles from Chicago I crossed
the Indiana line, and left Illinois
which state I had entered on the 30th
of April. During that period, three
months wanting two days, I have rode
about 1150 miles, in a part of eight-
teen counties. It is a country for
which Nature has done much; yet
even from it, the curse is not remov-
ed. If it have no thistles, it has its
thorns, and difficulties, always ad-
monishing men to set their ¹affections
upon things above, and not on the
earth beneath, for it, with its
enjoyments, shall vanish away.

On the South West corner of the
Lake the sand hills commence,
and on the south end of it we have
to travel upon the beach. The
country beyond the sand hills
which extend a mile or two
back is low, and not eligible
for a road. Travelling, especially
with a carriage, ^{tips} comes here
a difficult matter, ~~particularly~~ when
a storm from the north drives upon
the shore. After crossing the line
I found four taverns (the only dwell-
ings) in 37 miles. On my journey today
I saw a beautiful Specimen of the
Eagle, the largest I believe I have
ever seen. The native wildness

of the desert shore appeared inviting to him, for when he flew he followed it for miles. His strength and velocity reminded me of the promise, they shall mount up with wings as do eagles v. 8.

From the sand hills I fancied I could form some idea of the deserts where the Arabians pitch their tents.

Here are heaps of it from fifty to one hundred feet high, much of it as fine as dust, and as loose as impacted flour, and in it both man and beast sink a considerable distance. It is also much of it driven by the wind, particularly by a strong breeze from the lake. On many of the heaps

the hardy pine waves in the breeze.
The only stream of any considerable
magnitude which falls into the Lake
lies for fifty miles is the Calumet
the former mouth or outlet of which
has been completely shut by the sand.

By sunset I found myself 42 miles
from Chicago, which I had left at 9
A.M. and as it was 13 miles to
the next Inn, I must now seek
lodgings. I could hardly obtain lod-
gings at all the fellow (Hardy)
a brother of the proprietor was so
uncivil. By pleading a considera-
ble time, I got liberty to put up my
horse, and give him some billets
and very coarse grass, for they

had no hay. After waiting from
sun-set till nine P.M. I succeeded
in obtaining some supper, and
got liberty to retire upon a small
straw-bed in the garret, where
the moschettos, kept singing their
war songs, and sucking my blood
when I attempted to sleep.

In the morning I had only one dol-
lar to pay, for these lodgings, inclu-
ding a feed of oats at the rate
of two dollars per bushel.

29th I left for Michigan City a dis-
tance of twelve miles, in which I
gained above an hour on the stage
wagon which left this paltry ta-
vern $\frac{3}{4}$ of an hour before me.

At the mouth of Trail Creek I came in sight of a part of Michigan City, which I think had the most rapid growth of any place which I have seen. In about a year and half it numbers above 700 souls, has hotels and stores of different sizes, and even some warehouses four stories high. It is quite in the forest, and the hay of the wood is some places among the buildings is not cut down.

They have a schoolhouse in which worship is frequently held by the New School Presbyterians, Baptists, Campbellites, and Methodists. This place will be considerably retarded by the advancement of Laporte village, which with Michigan

City is in the County of Laporte Ia.
The weather today was oppressively
warm yet I reached Laporte in
the afternoon, and after calling
on Dr. Dividie M.D. I proceed-
ed to call upon his Brother David
an elder of the Evangel. Rec. Ch. one
mile distant, where I lodged for a
few days. Laporte village lies upon
the borders of a fine Prairie and is
bounded one the other side by a lake.
As court houses are usually built
before churches in new countries
so they have one with a painted
exterior in the village, but no meet-
inghouse. I was . . . informed
by a doctor Dividie that a jury
of twelve doctors sat today

over the body of a woman who had
in all probability been killed in
childbed, by the ignorance of a
Campbellite preacher one St
Clair. He is now held on bail for
trial in some \$800, or \$1000 -
3rd I agreeably to previous ap-
pointment preached this evening
in the school room in the village,
and made appointments for Sabbath.
Here again, I may set up my
Ebenezer, and say, "hitherto the Lord
hath helped me". I have been
spared through another month in
health and usefulness, and he
has safely preserved me from the
dangers of the way. I shall yet
praise him, for he is my God.

During July 1835. I have rode above
or above five hundred miles,
preached seventeen times, baptized
one child, ordained an Elder, and
installed another, assisted in or-
ganizing a church, and dispensing
the Lord's supper once, beside
teaching from house to house, and
worship in twenty families,
addressing, & preaching at a meeting
of a Temperance Society. In the
month I have received for the mis-
sionary fund $\$19.00$, while my expenses
were about $\$11.40$. beside hundreds.

August 1855.

1st This is a fine section of country, and the largest fields of wheat are in this vicinity which I have seen. Some farmers cut 130 acres of wheat. In conversation with Elder Dr. W. D. I found that they formerly were supplied with a Scotch Presbyterian preacher under the name of James and finally had to turn him off. When it came to vote he had the feelings of the ladies so strongly in his favour that while the Elder as a matter of conscience voted him

away his wife and daughter
voted to retain Mr Morel.
The prophet denounced it as a
woe that women should be the
rulers of the people, but it is
fulfilled by the antisciptural
and antipresbyterian novelty of
a few Scholasticism engendered by the
genius of Independency.

Instead of a well selected session
or a congregational meeting of male
members, or heads of families to trans-
act the business of the church in
the event of calling or removing a
clergyman women have at least
equal rights and privileges
as speakers, and as they are
commonly most numerous

they at times manage matters
most curiously! On one occa-
sion in Jacksonville Illinois, a
preacher was called to the charge
of a congregation by a few ladies,
and a few (one two or three)
male members, and although
I was afterward assured by
some of the members of the same
church, that they were not in-
formed of the matter until after
it was passed, yet I saw it
handed off in the St Louis Ob-
server, & think it was as an un-
anxious call from said con-
gregation! This, and some other
numbers, & equally ignorant of

what was done in this unanimous
meeting, lived only four or five miles from
the Church, when this call from
the ladies of Macedonia was given
for their minister; few things
are more gratifying, than to have
a say in matters as they pass.

August 2nd Lord's day. I this morn-
ing offended a careless person by re-
proving him for blacking his shoes,
which produced a small local
excitement. I preached, thence today
in the morning some Methodists
attended, but for fear other people
should return in the afternoon the
erected seats and prepared a
for worship, in an unfinished
dwelling.

house upon the sabbath day.
They have tried as elsewhere to
rule here. One of their leaders
threatened the ~~tradesmen~~ of the
village that they would ~~en-~~
courage other tradesmen to
supplant them, if they did not
contribute liberally towards
erecting a Methodist Chapel,
in the place. They have a
Union School here. I felt sorry
to see so many children wasting
their sabbaths, in this inefficient
manner. Fashion is powerful here.
My sermons were by some thought
quite too long. However, the day
was among my pleasant sabbaths.

3rd I travelled about ten miles East, and preached in the house of Mr Thomas Dineviddie in the evening. Three or four of our friends live in this vicinity. My attendance was good under all the circumstances. This is a fine country for grain; if it were only as fertile in pure and undefiled religion!

4th I spent with the friends in conversation &c. They contributed \$200 dollars to the Missionary fund.

5th I left them and proceeded by Lakeport to Miles in the Mich. ^Wff. On my road I passed the store of an Indian who acts as the Government Interpreter, with

the Potawattonies, and for his
services has \$100.00 pr annum
He lives as Americans do; but his
wife's mother who appears to reside
with him will not live in a house
but has her "wigwam" erected near
her daughter's dwelling. LaKeport
is a village of some tens of houses
upon the margin of one of the many
Lakes with which this region abounds.
I passed a farm today, on which
there are (it is said) 400 acres of
wheat. On my way I passed sev-
eral Indian dwellings, Shanties &
wigwams. At Miles such is the
spirit of competition between the
and some neighbouring villages

that all white men with their horses
and carriages are forgayd free.
The Indians wade or ride their
ponies. Miles is a handsome vil-
lage, but cannot be called very large
from the number of similar places
in that vicinity. They have a Pres-
byterian house nearly finished,
and an Episcopcal Clergyman I was
told without a church, and with-
out a proper congregation.

6th, agreeable to previous ap-
pointment preached in the school-
house this evening. People attentive.
7th I found that Mr. Bowes had
attempted to organize a society
here this summer with about 11
members. — — —

August 8th It will be difficult to effect much of a portage here but this may serve as an intervening post between Laporte Inde & Lagrange N. Y. territory where a few of our people live.

9th Lord's day. I addressed their Sabbath School. It is also on their "Union" plan. Only five ~~verses~~ were repeated of all the tasks assigned last Sabbath.

I preached twice to a fashionable working audience in the Pres. Meeting house. Here a Mr Brown is expected to officiate. The evening I spent in instructing the family of widow Gray one of our people, with whom I lodged in

10th I left Miles at 4 P.M. and travelled 24 miles. Before leaving our people contributed \$45.50 to the Missionary fund. Tonight as usual obtained permission to have worship at the Inn before retiring.

11th I found in the morning that the mistress would take nothing for my lodgings. Upon inquiry I found that she and her husband were from Ohio. Tho the mercury at noon stood at 86° yet I travelled today 47 miles. In the White Ridge on Prairie and some other the settlement wood.

12th It was equally as warm as yesterday and I only travelled about 39 miles.

13th Much of the country through here is comparatively poor -

The weather to day changed and
I received a complete soaking
before I reached Yecmeech.
About three miles south of the
village I found the hospitable
dwelling of Mr Robert Boyd, by
whom and his kind partner I
was cordially welcomed. After
my journey I found a day of rest
(most pleasant, among friends.)
14th In company with Mr Richard
I went 4 miles south of the village
and called on a Mr Beryl
who is married to a daughter of
the Rev David Ingles of Green-
law in Berwickshire, and in
returning called at the Rev
Mr Wells the Presbyterian

rian Ministry of Tecumseh.
15th I spent in writing letters etc.
16th I preached at 11 A.M. at Mr
Boyd's, at 2 P.M. in the Pres. meet-
ing house in Tecumseh and at
candle lighting in the congregational
meeting house in Clinton, 5
miles W. of Tecumseh.

17th I returned from Mr Boyd's
to Mr Boyd's and preached at
5 P.M. to an attentive people.

18th I spent in writing letters etc.
19th I received from the few friends
left, for the missionary fund.
It was difficult to part with
them, for among them is some of
the salt of the earth.

I today posted 9 letters in
Yeconek to different friends.
As I proceeded to Detroit I
passed Saline and Specia-
ti on the Chicago turnpike,
and by night reached the dwell-
ing of Mr. Bell, from Lockport.
This is a region destitute of
sound doctrine. Came 40 miles
20th As my horse was weary
I remained to day and preach-
ed at Mr. Bell's to a few
people in the afternoon.

The methodists have a few people
in this vicinity.

21st I continued my journey to
Detroit. At Dearborn 12 miles
west of the City I passed

an Arsenal belonging to the
U. S. Government. The public
buildings are handsome and
extensive. They are built with
brick. The village appears
flourishing, excepting, that
it appeared considerably filled
with Catholic Irish. It is near
a branch of the Raisin River.
Between 2 and 3 P.M. I came in
sight of the Detroit River, and
the Canada shore. The scenery
is less beautiful and the prospect
extensive. In this vicinity I pa-
ssed the abodes of several "habi-
tants", which presented the ^{same} uni-
formity with the vicinity of mon-
tree

Detroit tho' as old as Philadelphia is not yet a large town. The Lower end of it contains a considerable number of French dwellings, while the upper and rear part is more improved. Beside two Catholic Chapels (attended by six priests and a Bishop) it contains one Baptist, one Methodist, one Episcopalian meeting house beside a large new building recently erected (90 feet by 60) by the Armenian Independents, miscalled Presbyterians. Beside a County Court House it has

a City Hall for the Mayor's
Courts and other public offices.
It is advantageously situated
as a place of commercial
deposit and exchange. It now
appears as religion exercises
but a small influence over the
community.

22nd Augt. I today proceeded
about 26 miles N. West of Demar
to Br Chard and the lakes in Oak
land Co. to ascertain the situa-
tion of that vicinity in a religious
point of view. The Roads were
bad yet I succeeded in reaching
a small Scotch settlement in the
afternoon. I there found that
the Reformed Pres had a

small vacancy in the S.E. part of the County, and that the few Scotch families had greatly joined the Congregationalists in that vicinity.
23rd Lord's day. I went at 11. A.M. to hear a Mr Ruggles the Independent of that neighbourhood, and at his request preached to the few who attended. I then made an appointment for 3. P.M. about 3 miles distant, and preached at that hour at the house of a Mr Wallace.

In the evening I was shown the records of the Independent Church which had existed about a year and half, but was now dissolved.

by mutual consent because
it was deemed expedient to
continue it no longer!

The Sabbath of the Lord
was not regarded so much as
the days of vil worship appa-
rely running every first mon-
day of each month - The thing
originated in this way, after
previous intimation given at
a particular meeting. It was
deemed expedient that a Ch.
of Christ should be formed
here, and like a turf Club
or a farming society it was
voted into existence with
the Rev. Ruggles as pastor and
a few articles admitting of

either a Cabrista or a man
interpretation as to do Otsim
well than adopted, and un-
der the genius of Independence
they resolved to meet on the
first Monday of every month.
For a few months the new
room swept clean, but by
and by the novelty of it ceas-
ed, the absent from month
to month became more
numerous. Notes, urging their
attendance, were written by
the official scribe to the de-
legates, which at times
brought nearly the whole
assembly together, and it kept
increasing until it num-

used nearly 30 members.
A young Scotman who had
caught the infection of Independency in Manchester Eng-
(if he had not taken it the
natural way) was the great
mainspring of this modern
Church. Sometimes the perform-
ances of a Sabbath were noted,
but without fail the doings
(if not the sayings) of the Mon-
day monthly meetings were
recorded. At the expiration of
a year it became quite up-
hill work to call the Church
together, in spite of all their
words and renewed Covenants to
the contrary. notwithstanding

seventeen dollars are in one year
subscribed if not raised for mi-
nistrial support, but as the ^{second} year
revolved neither money nor mem-
bers were on the increase, so to pre-
vent bankruptcy both in church
and finances about the mid-
dle of the second year those who
"abode by the stuff" deemed it
adviseable to dismiss the as-
sembly. This was done by the
same authority and in nearly
the same way in which this would
be fac. simile of ^{an} apostolic ^{Church}
organized by a vote of the sovereign
members. In that way a church
of Christ (so called) was

blotted from existence, and
its quondam members with their
households were thrown over to
the portakies of the uncovena-
ted mercies of the Heathen.
Whether the nineteen dollars weekly
spent in the service of the altar
I know not, but it so happened
that their treasurer made a
quiet move from the neighbourhood
carrying with him the bag, containing
a few dollars and some cents
of which it was resolved before
the final resolve that the Clerk
should receive one dollar of that
sum, when it could be recov-
ed, for his services —

These individuals were now nothing bettered by their spiritual physicians, and instead of having as some of them formerly had, certificates of Church membership they are now deprived of them and can be admitted into no proper religious society but by a second personal examination.

One thing was observable from their records, that no applicant for membership was refused.

Their Platform is now a dead letter. Their minister Mr. R. is now earning his living from a small piece of ground 24th I after calling one or two families proceeded in the evening to Pontiac and preached

in their Independent Meetinghouse.
It is a handsome Country building
and was erected in part at least
as an ornament to the village, for
only one professor of religion had any
part in erecting it. The force of cus-
tom has in this case, almost effaced
Watts' aversion respecting the Church.
"The world admired her heavenly
dress." It was built upon some
model seen "down East".

25th As it rained I did not travel.
26th I proceeded nearly 30 miles to
the Township of Bruce M of Romeo
in the ^{Co} of Camb Co. where I spent the re-
minder of the week. In this vi-

Country they have 8 or nine Scotch par-
ishioners who have joined a Com-

congregational meeting under the
Rev. Mr. Taylor of that order -
From Mr. Taylor who has been
48 years in the ministry I learned
several interesting particulars
respecting the workings of indepen-
dency - When I was a student says
he "we had to study science. We
were hardly permitted to read
a newspaper (tho it was during
the Revolutionary struggle) for
fear of distracting our atten-
tion from our study of science.
Now continued he in our col-
leges young inexperienced lads
form societies, for this that &
the other and neglect their
studies in the sciences -

After hearing one of these youth
not long since professed to preach
before several clergymen, and shew
his want of qualification for his
duty I found I must reprove him
when we all (the clergymen
present) had retired by our-
selves I repeated to him in their
hearing, "Not a novice lest
being lifted up with pride he
fall into the Condamnation of
the devil", and I said no more
He deplored much the "Consti-
tution of Michigan" recently formed
and declaring it to be Atheistical
He lamented many of the evi-
wils of the day but could
not see (what was evident)

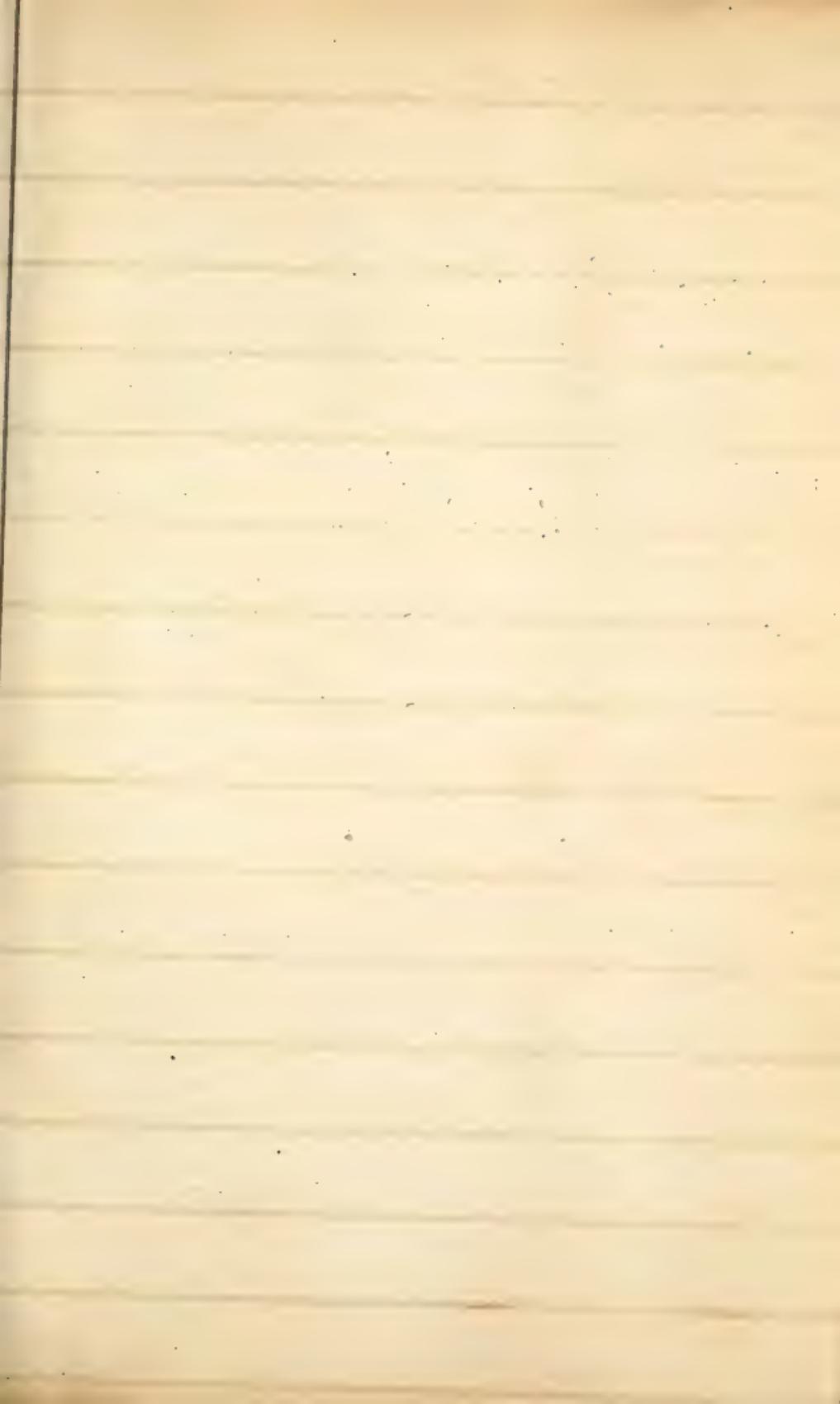
that not a few of them if not
could be traced to practical
Independence.

30th Sabbath. I preached twice in
a large schoolhouse or small
church on Mr Taylor's property.
The people here as in Oakland
who had formerly been ac-
quainted with Presbyterianism
were desirous to enjoy it again.
The land here is better than in
Oakland Co.

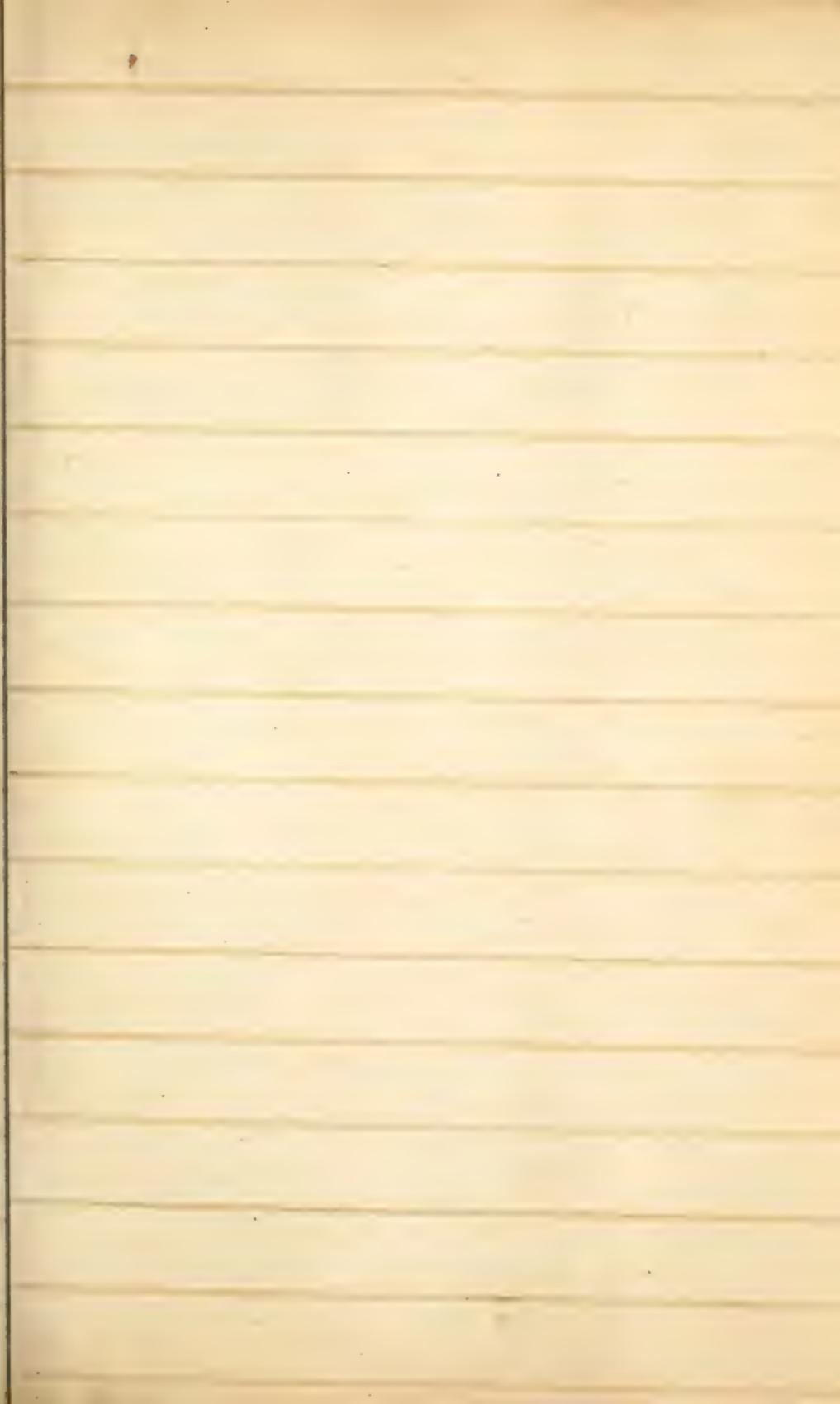
31st As my missionary appoint-
ment had now expired, I thought
of proceeding to the St. Clair
River and thence directly to Lon-
don U. C. From this I was
however deterred by the ac-

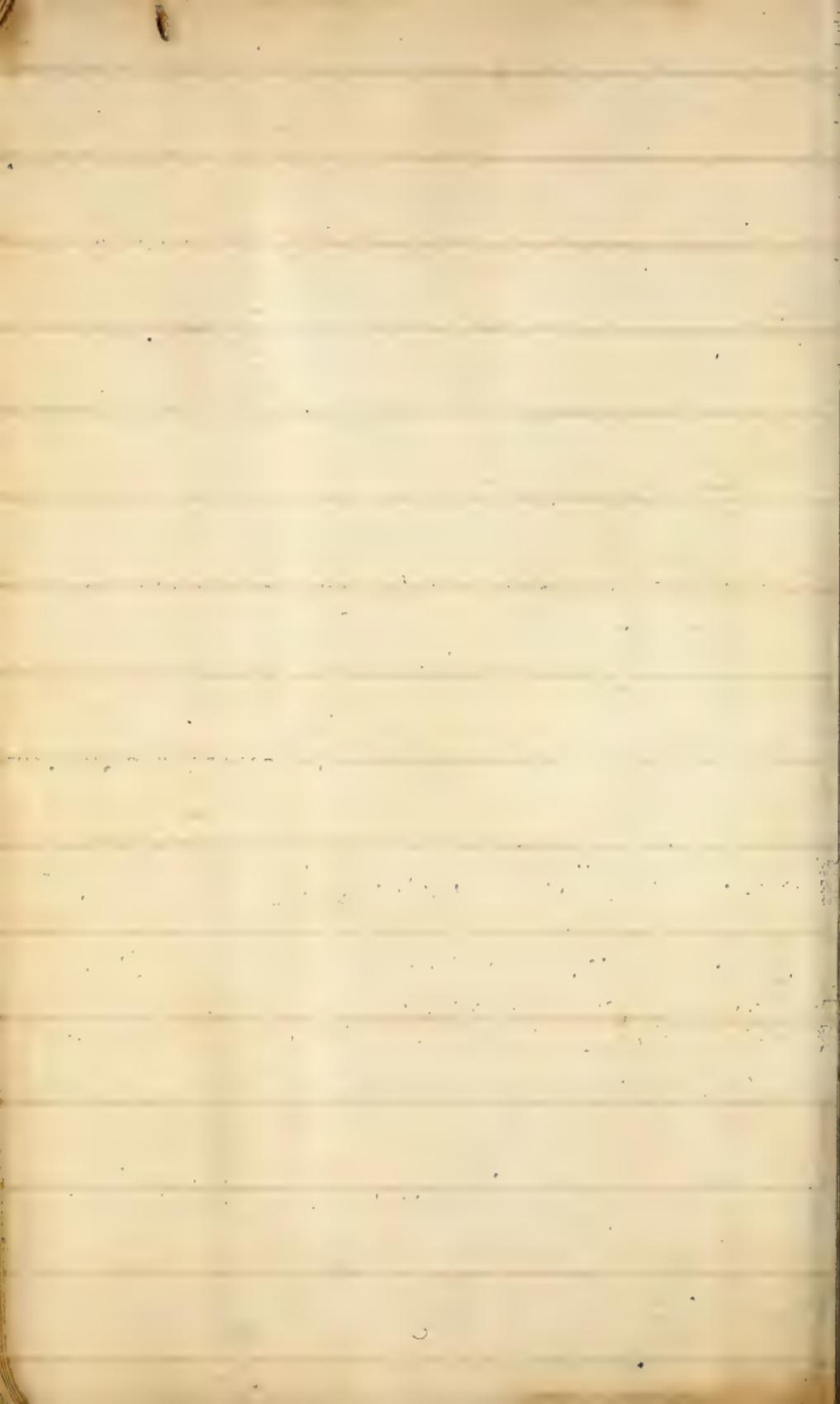
counts which I received of the roads, and I then proceeded towards Detroit to go thence to London. I today travelled 36 miles. That in the loving kindness of Jehovah I have been permitted to spend another active month in the vineyard. During August 1835 I have travelled about 360 miles, preached sixteen times, received for the Missionary fund £16.07 $\frac{1}{4}$ while my expenses were £6.65 $\frac{3}{4}$

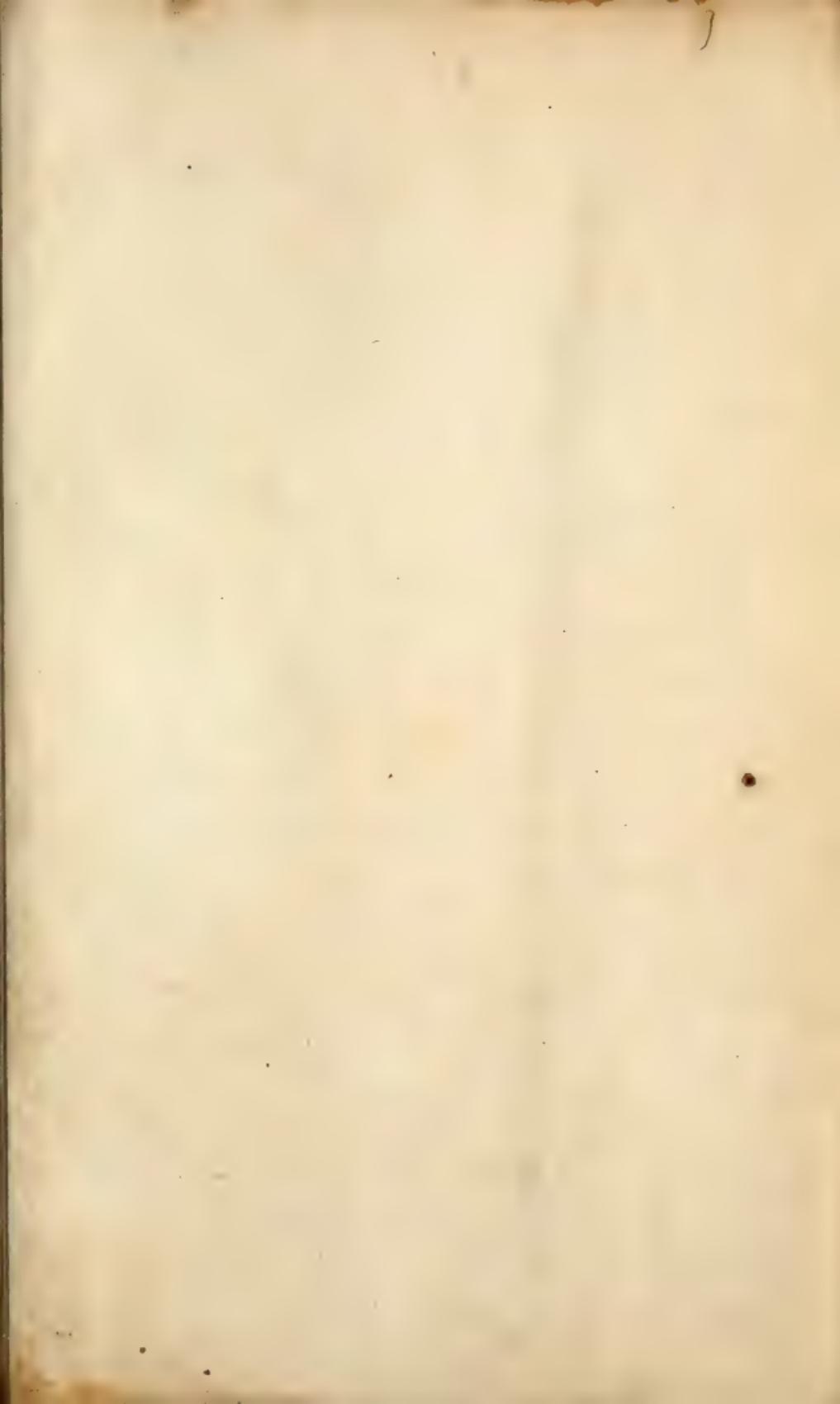












11.11.40	0576
1.350	1
19.83	1
1.18	1
1.62	1
2.72	1
33.45	1

9186.
6.25
9176

+ 664.56 = 665.12

96.00 - 2.00 = 94.00

22.50 - 13.35 = 9.15

- 8.41 = 0.74

22.50 - 5.27 + 2.932 + 7.6

99.00 + 200 hours = 299.00

299.00 - 22.50 = 276.50

276.50 - 97.00 = 179.50

179.50 - 22.50 = 157.00

157.00 - 100.00 = 57.00

57.00 - 40.00 = 17.00

and off the C.
~~and off the C.~~

1835
July 9th

186. 1.95
in Connecticut
from Mr. C. M. L. 82

